

OBSERVER

DEC 28 1967.

M-174,954

S-200,124

Garrison's Tactics Discredit Idea That He Has Evidence

New Orleans' loud-mouth district attorney, Jim Garrison, owes it to this country to put up or shut up on his claim that he has "solved" the Kennedy assassination case.

If by some off chance Garrison has found a real conspiracy behind the late President's murder, he has discredited his own case almost beyond repair by his circus-like performance.

The Kennedy case leaves room for all sorts of fast and loose theories. Especially after the death of Lee Harvey Oswald, it became almost impossible to prove "what did not happen" in connection with the President's slaying. The Warren Commission could only examine the evidence that was available. And in many ways, the commission did a sloppy job of that.

But this is still no excuse for Garrison's performance. By accident or design, he has, as one television network charged, played on the "nation's sorrow and doubts" about the Kennedy case. What's more, he has exploited passing public attitudes to support sensational charges of the most reckless sort.

Garrison jumped on the national stage last February with an impressive performance. It was his first and last.

He "reluctantly" admitted he was investigating a conspiracy to assassinate President Kennedy. He said he was sorry the case had been prematurely publicized. And he announced he would grant no more press interviews.

Within two days he was dropping sensational charges and giving interviews that haven't stopped yet and haven't yet been substantiated on any truly significant particular. He promptly labeled David William Ferrie (a New Orleans oddball the FBI had checked out years before) as "one of history's most important individuals."

Then he began fingering a weird collection of New Orleans characters, quarreling with television networks and hinting of dark deeds in high places. On May 21, the man who wanted no more interviews explained via a New Orleans television program that Kennedy was gunned down by

five anti-Castro Cubans angered at Kennedy's handling of the Bay of Pigs invasion.

This charge neatly implicated the Central Intelligence Agency (which was getting a lot of adverse general criticism at the time) since Garrison insisted the CIA knew all these men, was hampering his investigation and had even misled the Warren Commission.

As summer came on, Garrison had one indictment. It was based on the testimony of an individual who reportedly told a Washington Post reporter he would point out flaws in his own evidence for a price. One of Garrison's chief investigators had quit after claiming this one indictment (against Clay Shaw) should be dropped for lack of evidence.

After a summer perjury trial of a New Orleans attorney convicted of lying when he said he couldn't identify Shaw's voice, Garrison amplified his solution to the Kennedy case in a copyrighted article in Playboy magazine. The killing was the work of a "precision guerrilla team of at least seven men" who formerly worked for the CIA.

By December, Garrison had another individual to charge directly in his conspiracy case—an associate of far right radio preacher Carl McIntire. But again this charge, whatever its validity or lack of validity, is wrapped in a cloak of sensational innuendo that now implies J. Edgar Hoover and President Johnson are somehow keeping the truth about the Kennedy case from the American people and may even have worse things to account for.

These latest revelations came to the American public during a press conference at which Garrison, the man who didn't want any publicity, was on hand to help publicize a Ramparts magazine article on the assassination.

At this point, his whole "investigation" has become such a cheap, vulgar show that the public could hardly credit Garrison with proving a genuine conspiracy if he suddenly appeared like Moses with evidence from on high on stone tablets.

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U.S. Defector Calls Kennedy Victim Of CIA-Linked Plot

By BRUCE WINTERS ✓
(Moscow Bureau of The Sun)

Moscow, Nov. 21—An American defector who claims he was an agent for the Central Intelligence Agency said today that President Kennedy was the victim of a "wide conspiracy" in which the CIA was involved.

In an interview in the Government's evening paper, *Izvestia*, John D. Smith said the new theory of Dr. Josiah Thompson that three men were involved in the assassination should be given close examination.

Dr. Thompson, a 32-year-old Phi Beta Kappa who teaches philosophy at Haverford (Pa.) College, believes four shots were fired from three guns in six seconds in Dallas that day, and hints the gunmen may still be at large.

Victim Of Conspiracy

Smith's observation was part of a long interview given to *Izvestia* as a three-part account of his own alleged spying activities concluded in another Soviet journal, the *Literary Gazette*.

He said Dr. Thompson's theory, which casts doubt on the guilt of Lee Harvey Oswald but ascribes no motives to the three persons he believes killed President Kennedy, "is worthy of the most serious attention."

He added that "like many others, I am convinced that John Kennedy was the victim of a wide conspiracy in which the CIA took part."

Charging that American espionage "permits the filthiest and most criminal deeds," Smith added that "with money it is possible to do everything in the United States. Money even killed President Kennedy."

One Of Every Five

Smith wrapped up his memoirs with the indictment that one out of every five American diplomats stationed abroad is engaged in espionage activities.

A former code clerk in the New Delhi Embassy, Smith was born in Quincy, Mass. He is now living in Moscow and said he plans to continue writing about the role he allegedly played in CIA undercover missions in India and Southeast Asian countries.

In today's installment, Smith said the CIA plotted to blow up

an airliner in 1956 carrying delegates of an Afro-Asian conference from Peking to Bandung.

Moreover, he charged that "the United States Information Service in India is one of the branches of the Central Intelligence Agency," and that "many" of its officials are connected with the Federal Bureau of Investigation as well.

Indian journalists and publishers were bribed and pressured by the CIA to publicize articles favorable to American interests, Smith said.

The defector said he wrote an unsigned letter to the Indian Government detailing CIA activities in the country before fleeing the embassy in the late Fifties.

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OFFICIAL BACKS GARRISON PROBE

Miami Prosecutor Calls for Inquiry Into CIA

MIAMI, Fla. (AP) — State Atty. Richard E. Gerstein said Monday the facts developed by New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison in investigating the Kennedy assassination should cause a Congressional inquiry of the Central Intelligence Agency.

Gerstein, prosecutor for Dade County (Miami), lent the resources of his staff to Garrison in probing possible involvement of Cuban exile elements in Miami with an assassinational conspiracy.

In an interview on radio station WKAT, Gerstein said Garrison asked for the help prior to public disclosure of the investigation.

"He said he had concluded the Warren Commission report was inaccurate, perhaps intentionally," Gerstein said.

"I don't know if he's right or wrong," Gerstein said. "That will be proven in court and it is premature to say.

"But an inquiry should be made by Congress into activities of the CIA in connection with the assassination," Gerstein said.

Gerstein said Garrison told him before the probe was publicized by New Orleans newspapers that only Life Magazine "was privy to the facts."

Gerstein also said Garrison was mentioned in Louisiana as a possible candidate for the U.S. Senate "and from my conversations with him I know his ambitions lie in that direction."

PLAYBOY INTERVIEW: JIM GARRISON

a candid conversation with the embattled district attorney of new orleans

On February 17, 1967, the New Orleans States-Item broke a story that would electrify the world—and hurl district attorney Jim Garrison into a bitter fight for his political life. An enterprising reporter, checking vouchers filed with the city by the district attorney's office, discovered that Garrison had spent over \$8000 investigating the assassination of President Kennedy. "Has the district attorney discovered valuable additional evidence," the States-Item asked editorially, "or is he merely saving some interesting new information that will gain for him exposure in a national magazine?" Stung, Garrison counter-attacked, confirming that an inquiry into Kennedy's assassination was under way and charging that the States-Item's "irresponsible" revelation "has now created a problem for us in finding witnesses and getting cooperation from other witnesses and in at least one case has endangered the life of a witness."

On February 18, newsmen from all over the world converged on New Orleans to hear Garrison announce at a press conference: "We have been investigating the role of the city of New Orleans in the assassination of President Kennedy, and we have made some progress—I think substantial progress. . . . What's more, there will be arrests." As reporters flashed news of Garrison's statement across the world, a 49-year-old New Orleans pilot, David Ferrie, told newsmen that the district attorney had

him "pegged as the getaway pilot in an elaborate plot to kill Kennedy." Ferrie, a bizarre figure who wore a flaming-red wig, false eyebrows and make-up to conceal burns he had suffered years before, denied any involvement in a conspiracy to kill the President. Garrison, he said, was out to frame him. Four days later, Ferrie was found dead in his shabby three-room apartment in New Orleans, ostensibly of natural causes—though he left behind two suicide notes.

The press had greeted Garrison's initial claims about a conspiracy with a measure of skepticism, but Ferrie's death was front-page news around the world. Garrison broke his self-imposed silence to charge that Ferrie was "a man who, in my judgment, was one of history's most important individuals." According to Garrison, "Mr. Ferrie was one of those individuals I had in mind when I said there would be arrests shortly. We had reached a decision to arrest him early next week. Apparently we waited too long." But Garrison vowed that Ferrie's death would not halt his investigation, and added, "My staff and I solved the assassination weeks ago. I wouldn't say this if we didn't have the evidence beyond a shadow of a doubt. We know the key individuals, the cities involved and how it was done."

On March 1, Garrison eclipsed even the headlines from his previous press conference by announcing the arrest of Clay

Shaw, a wealthy New Orleans businessman and real-estate developer, on charges of conspiring to assassinate John F. Kennedy. One of New Orleans' most prominent citizens, Shaw was a founder and director of the city's prestigious International Trade Mart from 1947 to 1963, when he retired to devote his time to playwriting and restoring historic homes in the old French Quarter. The day after Shaw's arrest, Garrison declared that "Shaw was none other than Clay Bertrand," the shadowy queen bee of the New Orleans homosexual underworld, who, according to attorney Dean Andrews' testimony before the Warren Commission, called him the day after the assassination and asked him to rush to Dallas to defend Oswald. Shaw heatedly denied his guilt: "I never heard of any plot and I never used any alias in my life." But New Orleans society, which had long counted Shaw one of its own, was stunned.

On March 14, a panel of three judges heard Garrison's case in a preliminary hearing to determine if there was enough evidence against Shaw to bring him to trial. Perry Raymond Russo, a 25-year-old life-insurance salesman from Baton Rouge who had once been Ferrie's "roommate," testified that in mid-September of 1963, he had attended a meeting at Ferrie's apartment where Shaw, Lee Harvey Oswald and Ferrie discussed means of assassinating the President in a



"To read the press accounts of my investigation, I'm a cross between Al Capone and Attila the Hun—bribing, threatening innocent men. Anybody who employs those methods should be disbarred."

"A number of the men who killed the President were former employees of the CIA involved in its anti-Castro underground activities in the New Orleans area. The CIA knows their identity. So do I."

"President Kennedy was killed for one reason: because he was working for a reconciliation with the U.S.S.R. and Castro's Cuba. His assassins were a group of fanatic anti-Communists and Cuban exiles."

IS CIA INVOLVED IN KENNEDY

ASSASSINATION ?

HURRICANE GARRISON FLATTENS

JANE WILSON

NEW ORLEANS

The last time Jim Garrison, district attorney for New Orleans, made up his mind to accomplish an unpopular mission he said "The only way anyone can stop me now is to kill me." On that occasion he had merely determined to clean up New Orleans' more spectacularly vicious night clubs and strip joints, and he succeeded without noticeable support from the local judiciary, the police, or the press. But he is popular in the city, and he went on to be re-elected as District Attorney—the first man in 30 years to serve a second term.

New Orleans, once a base for pirates and privateers operating in the Gulf of Mexico, has a lawless history and once had an open tradition of civic corruption. Such a tradition, in which local government becomes one of the more fruitful areas for free enterprise, tends to die hard.

One of the first things that Garrison did after taking office in 1962 was to have some special forms printed which were to be filled in by any member of his staff who was approached by individuals with unusual proposals to make about the workings of justice. He also had a time clock installed in his offices. "I did this just to make the point that there was going to be a change," says Garrison. "And when you can get a lawyer to punch a time card, morale has to be high."

Such was Garrison's new broom approach in the District Attorney's offices five years ago. Yet in recent months members of his staff have been accused of bribing and intimidating witnesses, and Garrison himself is rarely to be found in his office before noon. He cannot sleep, but sits up sometimes until dawn pondering the details of his investigation into a conspiracy to murder President Kennedy.

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I arrived in New Orleans last April in a spirit of open-minded skepticism about this

investigation. New York newspapers had then been reporting Garrison's activities for some two months, but with deep reticence, and usually on a back page among the girdle ads. By this time he had questioned a number of extremely unusual witnesses, and had arrested one man—Clay Shaw, a prominent New Orleans businessman and a former director of the city's International Trade Mart.

I knew that Garrison had some reputation as hard-headed. He had been elected District Attorney without any political backing, but had simply appeared on television and told the electorate about the lethargy and incompetence in the District Attorney's office. Since he had worked from this office for four years as a trial lawyer, he was able to be fairly explicit in his criticism. As Garrison recalls it, "The other candidates were scared to make the District Attorney mad in case he was re-elected, as was the probability. They would still have had to practice law from his office. But I never think of consequences as a consequence I won."

Garrison is good-looking, and a fluent and forthright speaker. Apparently he was an excellent television campaigner. But campaign promises are one thing, and New Orleans was startled to find that he intended to keep his vow to clean up the city. As his chief investigator in this task he chose an ex-police officer named Pershing Gervais.

This was an extremely provocative move. In the late 1950's the police in New Orleans were so far steeped in cynicism that pay-offs were made casually at roll call, when a brown envelope containing the week's bribe was handed out to each officer. Gervais had testified in court about this scandal, and later resigned from the force. He said at the time, "There are higher-ups (in the police) who were sucking up thousands. They know it, and they know that I know it." Altogether he knew too much. Gervais retired for family reasons just after Garrison started work on the conspiracy investigation last autumn. Until June of this year Garrison's chief aide was one William Gurvich, the head of a private detective agency in New Orleans.

Having affronted the police, Garrison was next to offend the sheriff and local prison officials by exposing rackets in the collection of bail bonds and disgraceful conditions in the city's jails. Then he made a swoop on Bourbon Street, the red-light district of New Orleans. The police offered a kind of passive resistance at the time, but Garrison went up with an old law that allowed legitimate premises to be padlocked for one year. Only

a few such padlockings were necessary—landlords not wishing to lose a year's rent suddenly became most concerned about the legality of activities on their premises.

But at the height of the Bourbon Street raids, the eight criminal court judges of New Orleans announced that Garrison had no power to engage in such investigations and cut off his funds to do so. He ignored them, used his own money, and at a press conference remarked that the fact that the judges were not interested in vice investigations "raises interesting questions about the influences of racketeers on these officials."

The judges forthwith charged him with criminal defamation. In his capacity as District Attorney, Garrison instantly dismissed these charges against himself. The State Attorney had then to be brought down from Baton Rouge to prosecute, and after a trial full of testimony most damaging to the judges, Garrison was nevertheless convicted. Eventually, after an appeal to the Supreme Court, this conviction was reversed on the grounds that a federal rule prohibits a public official from recovering damages for a defamatory falsehood relating to his official conduct unless he proves that the statement was made with "factual malice" or with "reckless disregard of whether it was false or not."

Garrison was off the hook—not because he had proved any case against the judges but simply because they were prohibited from suing him for damages. Asked how he was able to work with these judges after such a bitter episode, Garrison replied, "What do you mean? It's easy to be magnanimous after you've won. The question is—how are they able to get along with me? They don't send for me now—they ask if I will see them."

Garrison's re-election in New Orleans was not unopposed. Criminal Court Judge Malcolm O'Hara stood against him, and was backed three-to-one by the New Orleans Bar

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OCT 3 1967

**BROTHER OF OSWALD
BACKS WARREN PANEL**

Robert L. Oswald, the brother of Lee Harvey Oswald, said yesterday that he agreed with the Warren Commission's conclusion that his brother had assassinated President Kennedy.

"I have not yet read or heard or seen any evidence that has shaken my conviction that Lee and Lee alone fired the shots that wounded Governor [John B.] Connally [of Texas] and killed the president," Mrs. Oswald wrote in an article in the current Look magazine.

"I have seen no convincing evidence that the commission, the F.B.I., the Secret Service, the State Department, the C.I.A.

and President Lyndon B. Johnson joined in some melodramatic conspiracy to deceive the American people."

The article is adapted from the forthcoming book "Lee," by Mr. Oswald with Myrick and Barbara Land.

Mr. Oswald said that he felt his brother might have confessed his guilt privately to him had not death intervened.

Describing a 10-minute meeting with his brother in the Dallas jail on the day after the assassination, Mr. Oswald said "it seemed to me that we were just beginning to reach the point of talking freely and easily to each other" when a police guard interrupted the conversation.

October 1, 1967

Approved For Release 2001/03/04 : CIA-RDP80-01601R000800300001-3

Novel to Sue Garrison, 'Playboy'

Columbus, Ohio (UPI)—Gordon Novel said today he plans to file a libel suit against New Orleans Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison and "Playboy" magazine.

Novel, who was once sought by Garrison as a material witness in the district attorney's investigation of an alleged plot to assassinate President Kennedy, was named in a recent Playboy article based on an interview with Garrison.

The former nightclub owner and New Orleans native, whose extradition Garrison had sought, said he would file the libel suit in federal district court in Chicago Oct. 13.

Novel said the suit, for an undisclosed sum, would name Garrison, Playboy publisher

Hugh Hefner, and members of Truth and Consequences, a New Orleans group financing Garrison's investigations.

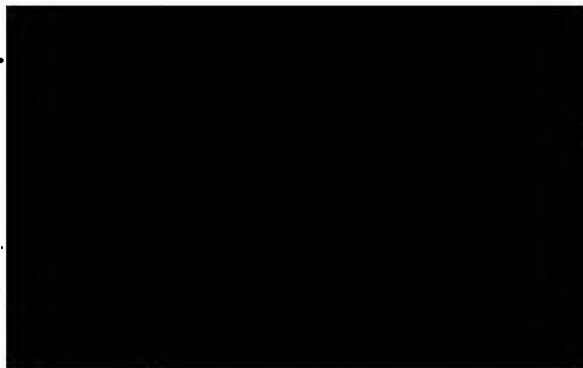
The Garrison interview in Playboy linked Novel to the Central Intelligence Agency. Novel said an editorial comment in that issue accused him of complicity in Kennedy's assassination.

"Hefner never backed up that statement," Novel said. "When he says guilty of complicity, he

must either have some awfully good information or else he's pretty stupid.

"I want to make them prove their story, that's all," Novel said.

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THE TIMES-PICAYUNE, NEW ORLEANS, LA., FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 22, 1967

Dallas Policemen Deeply Involved in Plot, Says DA

JFK Murder Ordered by Millionaires, Charge

District Attorney Jim Garrison said in New York Thursday that "elements of the Dallas police force were deeply involved" in the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

The assassination, Garrison charged, was ordered and paid for by "a handful of oil-rich psychotic millionaires."

Garrison's assertions came during and after a radio interview taped for a New York City program to be broadcast Tuesday.

He said the number of Dallas police involved was small and he refused to say how many "Texas style" millionaires were involved, although he identified them all as extreme conservatives.

He also said "some members of the White Russian community in Dallas" played a part in the plot.

FINISHED IN DALLAS

Garrison said he could reveal the latest developments because his investigators were finished in Dallas and back in New Orleans. He would have jeopardized their lives, he said, if he had mentioned the involvements of the Dallas police while his men were still in Dallas. The investigation there ended some 10 days ago, he said.

The DA repeated that he is ready to bring Clay L. Shaw to trial immediately on a charge of conspiring in the late President's death.

"John F. Kennedy was assassinated by armed ultra-militant para-military elements who were patriotic in a psychotic sense," he asserted.

He said these elements de-

cided to kill Kennedy because they felt he was "selling out to the Communists."

Garrison said there were "considerably more than seven men" involved in the actual assassination in Dallas, adding they were radio-equipped and took virtually no risk of being caught.

"The connecting link at every level of operation from the oil rich sponsors of the assassination down to the Dallas police department through Jack Ruby and including anti-Castro adventurers at the operating level were Minute Men, Nazi-oriented," he claimed, adding: "It was essentially a Nazi operation."

He also promised to reveal during the first week of the Shaw trial his version of what happened in Dealey Plaza on Nov. 22, 1963, the day of the assassination.

Garrison reiterated his claim that Lee Harvey Oswald, named by the Warren Commission as the lone assassin of Kennedy, was merely implicated "to drag a red herring in front of the people really involved."

He said Oswald at the time was an operator for the Central Intelligence Agency playing his part in the assassination thinking he was fulfilling another government's assignment. He called the CIA a "Fascist appendage to our country."

He emphasized that the assassination did not involve most of the Dallas police force or conservative organizations, saying the few Dallas police involved along with others happened to be members of ultra-right wing groups.

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NEW ORLEANS, LA.

STATES-ITEM

SEP 21 1967

E-137,843

BLAMES 'PSYCHOTIC' OILMEN TOO

Dallas Police 'Elements' Tied to JFK Death by DA

By CARL PELLECK

(Special to the States-Item)

NEW YORK—New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison today charged that "elements of the Dallas police force were deeply involved" in the assassination of President Kennedy—which he said was ordered and paid for by "a handful of oil-rich, psychotic millionaires."

Describing the number of Dallas police as a small group and refusing to say how many "Texas style" millionaires were involved, Garrison, nevertheless, identified them all as extreme conservatives.

He also said "some members of the White Russian community" in Dallas played a part in the plot.

GARRISON MADE his latest charges during and after a radio interview taped today for a New York City program to be heard Tuesday evening.

The district attorney reiterated that he was ready to bring New Orleans businessman Clay L. Shaw to trial immediately on a charge of

conspiring in Kennedy's death.

"John F. Kennedy was assassinated by armed ultra-militant, para-military ele-

ments who were patriotic in psychotic sense," Garrison said.

He said they decided to kill the President because they felt he was "selling out to the Communists."

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Garrison said he could now reveal the latest developments in his controversial assassination investigation because his investigators were finished in Dallas and now safely in New Orleans.

HE SAID HE would have jeopardized their lives if he had mentioned the involvement of the Dallas police while the investigators were still in Dallas. He said his Dallas investigation had ended some 10 days ago and had taken several months.

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Central Intelligence Agency

GARRISON SAID Oswald was at the time a Central Intelligence Agency operator playing his part in the assassination thinking he was fulfilling another government's assignment. He called the CIA a "Fascist appendage to our country."

Garrison was careful to explain that the assassination did not involve most of the Dallas police department or conservative organizations. He said the few Dallas police involved along with others happened to be members of ultra-right wing groups.

Garrison's Case

Richard H. Popkin ✓

For some time the assassination of John F. Kennedy and the reliability of the Warren Commission Report have been major issues of public interest, leading to many calls for reinvestigation of the case. Charges and counter-attacks have been pouring forth in the ever-expanding literature on the subject. CBS went so far as to devote four full hours to an attempt to rehabilitate the Warren Commission theory.

Since February most interest in the case has focused on the new investigation being conducted by District Attorney Jim Garrison of New Orleans. Garrison claimed in February that "my staff and I solved the case weeks ago. I wouldn't say this if we didn't have evidence beyond the shadow of a doubt. We know what cities were involved, we know how it was done, in the essential aspects: we know the key individuals involved, and we are in the process of developing evidence now."

On February 22 one of Garrison's chief suspects, David W. Ferrie, died, shortly before Garrison planned to arrest him. A few days later he did arrest a leading New Orleans businessman and socialite, Clay Shaw, and charged him with conspiring, under the name of Clay or Clem Bertrand, with Ferrie, Lee Harvey Oswald, and others to assassinate President Kennedy. The thesis Garrison has set forth is that a group of New Orleans-based, anti-Castroites, supported and/or encouraged by the CIA in their anti-Castro activities, in the late summer or early fall of 1963 conspired to assassinate John F. Kennedy. This group, according to Garrison, included Shaw, Ferrie, Oswald, Jack Ruby, and others, including Cuban exiles and American anti-Castroites. It is claimed that their plan was executed in Dallas on November 22, 1963. At least part of their motivation, on this thesis, was their reaction to Kennedy's decisions at the Bay of Pigs, and the change in US policy toward Cuba following the missiles crisis of 1962.

At first, the press treated Garrison's claims with caution, reserving judgment. At the preliminary hearings of March 14-17, Shaw was indicted for conspiring with Ferrie and Oswald to assassinate the President. Newspapers, such as *The New York Times* and the *Washington Post*, began expressing skepticism about the evidence. A few weeks later, James Phelan in the *Saturday Evening Post*, May 6, 1967 issue, launched an attack on the credibility of the testimony of Perry Russo, the chief witness at the preliminary hearings, and strongly suggested that his testimony had been induced by hypnosis. Later, on May 15, *Newsweek*, which had been scoffing since the Shaw hearings, published a story by Hugh Aynesworth charging Garrison with attempted bribery of potential witnesses, and claiming Garrison had no real evidence. The attacks reached a crescendo in June with a front-page story in *The New York Times* (June 12) purporting to describe the ways in which Garrison tried to entice people to give evidence, and how he had tried to fabricate it; with the defection of Garrison's assistant, William Gurvich, who said that there was no real evidence and

that Garrison was using illegal and immoral methods; with the NBC blast against Garrison, CBS's four-hour defense of the Warren Commission, and so on.

The total impression has been that Garrison is behaving illegally and unethically, and that he should be stopped. As Garrison himself said in his TV reply on July 15, as far as NBC and other news media are concerned the case against Clay Shaw has already been tried and the District Attorney has been found guilty. In this article I shall try to show that this judgment is quite wrong, and that Garrison has, on the contrary,

a case that deserves a fair hearing. It is a case, moreover, that has survived every legal attack on it so far.

The trial of Dean Andrews for perjury—which ended in a conviction on August 14—was the occasion for the most recent of these attacks. This was the first trial to result from Garrison's investigation, and it deserves the careful attention of those who assume that Garrison is a fraud. Andrews is a New Orleans lawyer and former Assistant District Attorney of Jefferson Parish.

He first appeared in the Oswald case in November 1963 when he reported to the FBI that Oswald had been his client; that Oswald had been accompanied on his visits to Andrews's office once by a Mexican and on other occasions by Latin homosexuals; and that on November 23, 1963 Andrews received a telephone call from a man named Clay Bertrand who asked him to defend Oswald. Andrews's testimony was later taken by the Warren Commission, which chose not to believe him, though he had ample corroboration of his story. (The significance of Andrews's story will be discussed later on.)

When Garrison started reinvestigating the case, he tried to get Andrews to identify the mysterious Clay Bertrand, Oswald's patron, and to see if Bertrand was Shaw. Called before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury in March, Andrews claimed that he could not identify Bertrand (though he told the Warren Commission that he could and that he had seen the man recently). Then in June he testified again and this time told the jury that Bertrand was a New Orleans tavernkeeper, Eugene Davis. Andrews was convicted for perjurying himself when he told the first Grand Jury different stories from what he told the Warren Commission.

Andrews tried to prevent this trial from taking place by filing a five-page motion for "recusation" (removal because of prejudice) against Garrison. This amounted to a brief charging that Garrison had no evidence of a conspiracy to kill Kennedy and that the alleged evidence had been fabricated. The "only conspiracy existing," he charged, "is the conspiracy planted in Perry Russo's mind through the use of hypnotic suggestion." The hearing on Andrews's motion was the first public and legal airing of the charges against Garrison that have been circulating in the press and on TV for months. Andrews called many witnesses, including Garrison, his staff, and Gurvich, a former assistant who had turned against Garrison. He claimed he would bring in an expert from the East Coast to prove charges against Russo, but the expert never appeared. But he was able to do

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Continued

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Ex-C.I.A. Men Killed Kennedy, Says District Attorney

New York, Sept. 11.

Mr James Garrison, the New Orleans District Attorney, claims he has evidence that President Kennedy was killed by "a precision guerilla team of at least seven men," and that all of them had once worked for the Central Intelligence Agency.

In an interview with Playboy magazine, Mr Garrison said that Lee Harvey Oswald was merely a "patsy" in what he called a "right-wing parliamentary conspiracy," and that Oswald did not shoot anybody in Dallas that day in November, 1963.

The controversial District Attorney also claims that he knows the identity of the real assassins.

Asked specifically if the people he suspects will be arrested, Mr Garrison said: "All I can say is that this is an on-going case and there will be more arrests."

In a foreword to the 12-hour interview published this week, the magazine said: "Mr Garrison has not yet had a chance to present his case — in court or out — without expurgation or editorialising. We feel he ought to have this chance."

Mr Garrison, who has won every legal preliminary to the conspiracy trials he eventually plans to effect, would not comment on the pending trial of Clay Shaw, the New Orleans

businessman he has accused of being one of the conspirators.

Mr Garrison said the conspiracy began in New Orleans where "the CIA was training a mixed bag of Minutemen, Cuban exiles and other anti-Castro adventurers north of Lake Pontchartrain for a foray into Cuba and an assassination attempt on Fidel Castro."

He said that Jack Ruby, Oswald and a host of New Orleans residents he already has implicated in the conspiracy (many of them now dead) were a part of this group. When Mr Kennedy "signed a secret agreement" with Russia not to invade Cuba, he said, the Government "began to crack down on CIA operations against Cuba."

Mr Garrison said these "adventurers were worked up to a fever pitch; and when the CIA withdrew its support and they could not fight Castro they picked their next victim — John F. Kennedy."—UPI.

NEW FIGURE

7 Killed JFK, Garrison Says

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(C) 1967, Denver Post-N. Y. Times
NEW YORK—Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison of New Orleans, expanding on his earlier charges that former Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) employees were involved in the killing of President John F. Kennedy, has raised to at least seven the number of men he says took a direct part in the assassination.

The new estimate appears in an interview in the October issue of Playboy magazine, which will go on sale Tuesday.

On one earlier occasion he said three men were involved, and on another he had said five.

'PRECISION' TEAM

"The president was assassinated," Garrison said in the Playboy interview, "by a precision guerrilla team of at least seven men, including anti-Castro adventurers and members of the paramilitary right."

But he indicated there were even more than seven men.

He said, "There were at least four men on the grassy knoll, at least two behind the picket fence and two or more behind a small stone wall to the right of the fence . . . one man fired at the president from each location, while the role of his companion was to snatch up the cartridges as they were ejected."

Garrison said that "in addition to the assassins on the grassy knoll, at least two other men fired from behind the president, one from the Book Depository building . . . and one, in all probability from the Dal-Tex Building."

Garrison rejects completely the Warren Commission verdict that Lee Harvey Oswald was the lone assassin who fired from behind the President.

CAPEGOAT

Garrison said that although

Oswald was a member of the conspiracy, he fired none of the shots and instead was a scapegoat to divert attention from the other plotters.

The plotters, Garrison claims, were men who were disturbed by Kennedy's peace overtures to Cuba and the Soviet Union. The ex-CIA men, he said, had been employed in an earlier attempt to overthrow the Fidel Castro regime.

The key figure in the peace overtures, Garrison said, "was the late television reporter, Lisa Howard, who met secretly with Ernesto (Che) Guevara, then a chief Castro aide, to prepare peace terms between the U.S. and Castro. Miss Howard was arranging a conference between Bobby Kennedy and Guevara when the president was shot in Dallas."

PILL OVERDOSE

Miss Howard died after taking an overdose of sleeping pills on July 4, 1965, at her summer home in East Hampton, L.I.

Garrison is currently preparing for the trial of Clay Shaw, a retired New Orleans businessman, on charges of conspiring to murder Kennedy.

He said he could not comment "even inferentially on anything pertaining to the evidence against Mr. Shaw, since he's facing trial in my jurisdiction."

GARRISON RAISES TOTAL IN PLOT TO 7

Said Earlier That 5 Took
Part in Assassination

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"The President was assassinated," Mr. Garrison said in the 21-page magazine interview, "by a precision guerrilla team of at least seven men, including anti-Castro adventurers and members of the paramilitary right."

Describing the scene in Dallas on Nov. 22, 1963, Mr. Garrison

said, "There were at least four men on the grassy knoll—at least two behind the picket fence and two or more behind a small stone wall to the right of the fence. One man fired at the President from each location, while the role of his companion was to snatch up the cartridges as they were ejected."

He said that "in addition to the assassins on the grassy knoll, at least two other men fired from behind the President—one from the Book Depository Building and one in all probability from the Dal-Tex Building." Another conspirator, he said, distracted attention from the snipers by screaming and simulating an epileptic fit.

Mr. Garrison rejects the Warren Commission verdict that Lee Harvey Oswald was the lone assassin, firing from behind Mr. Kennedy.

Asked why no bullets were found that might have been fired from a point ahead of the President, Mr. Garrison said other members of the conspiracy may have removed the evidence.

Mr. Garrison said that Oswald had fired none of the shots but had been used as a scapegoat to divert attention from the other plotters.

E. 102,250

SEP 11 1967

New Estimate of Plot

Garrison Claims /
Fired at Kennedy

STATINTL

By DAVID BIRD

NEW YORK TIMES SERVICE

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Asked why no bullets were found that might have been fired from a point ahead of the President, Garrison said other members of the conspiracy may have removed the evidence.

"In the chaos of Nov. 22, this would not have been as difficult as it sounds," he added.

Garrison said that while Oswald was a member of the conspiracy, he fired none of the shots and instead was a scapegoat to divert attention from the other plotters.

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SEP 11 1967

7 KILL JFK—Garrison

NEW YORK, Sept. 11 (AP) — New Orleans District Attorney James Garrison claims he has evidence that President Kennedy was killed by "a precision guerilla team of at least seven men," and that all of them had once worked for the Central Intelligence Agency.

In an interview with Playboy magazine, published yesterday, Mr. Garrison said that Lee Harvey Oswald was merely a "patsy" in what he calls a "right-wing paramilitary conspiracy," and Oswald did not shoot anybody in Dallas that day in November, 1963.

Mr. Garrison said the conspiracy began in New Orleans where "the CIA was training a mixed bag of Minutemen, Cuban exiles and other anti-Castro adventurers north of Lake Pontchartrain for a foray into Cuba and an assassination attempt on Fidel Castro."

He said that Jack Ruby, Oswald and a host of New Orleans

residents he already has implicated in the conspiracy (many of them now dead) were a part of this group. When Mr. Kennedy "signed a secret agreement" with Russia not to invade Cuba, he said, the government "began to crack down on CIA operations against Cuba."

SEP 11 1967

Garrison Says 7 Guerrillas Killed JFK

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Garrison said these "adventurers were worked up to a fever pitch; and when the CIA withdrew its support and they could not fight Castro they picked their next victim—John F. Kennedy."

The picture Garrison presents is that Oswald and others made a deliberate attempt to present him as a "self-proclaimed Marxist" so he could infiltrate Latin American Communist organizations.

SEP 11 1967

Approved For Release 2001/03/04 : CIA-RDP80-01601R000800300001-3

Garrison Lays Assassination To 'Guerrillas'

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KANSAS CITY, MO.
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SEP 7 1967

Minutemen Deny Charge By New Orleans Attorney

James Garrison, New Orleans, district attorney, and Robert B. DePugh, leader of the Minutemen organization, are now in an oral conflict over whether the Minutemen had anything to do with the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

Friday, Joe Dolan, of radio station KNEW in Oakland, Calif., broadcast a taped long-distance interview with Garrison in which he reportedly said that the Minutemen were "tremendously involved" in the assassination.

"The Dallas police department has a large percentage of Minutemen on it and were involved in it too," Garrison was quoted as saying. "I couldn't say that before."

Informed of this yesterday, Walter Patrick Peyson, a lieutenant to DePugh in Independence, Mo., issued a statement he said he obtained from DePugh, who is traveling somewhere in the country—he wouldn't say where.

"The late President Kennedy was murdered by a Communist assassin," Peyson said DePugh said. "The number of Minutemen within the Dallas police department does not change the fact that the Communist conspiracy killed the President."

Other Garrison comments reported by the Oakland radio newsman included one that several organizations actually participated in the assassination, all of a "Nazi" persuasion.

"Now that our men are fin-

ished in Dallas, I can say that Dallas police, most of whom are good Americans, nevertheless have a large percentage of Minutemen on it, and the Minutemen of the Dallas police were very much tied in with Jack Ruby and serviced the operation," Garrison was quoted as saying.

Former employees of the CIA killed him, the district attorney was quoted as saying and:

"The CIA was trying to fight Cuba with every type of Nazi, Minuteman—a marriage of convenience—and when the pendulum swung in our foreign policy and the President began to moderate the approach toward communism . . . they set the President up in kind of a classic guerrilla ambush . . ."

Dallas police declined to comment when queried by the Associated Press. Garrison was not immediately available in New Orleans to elaborate on his new accusation, or why he chose to make it through an Oakland radio station.

NEW ORLEANS
STATES-ITEM

E-137,843

SEP 5 1967

SEES 'DYNAMITE TRY'

DA Says Warren Seeks Probe Halt

A statement by Chief Justice Earl Warren saying he has faith in the assassination report to which he gave his name is an attempt by "the establishment of the United States" to "dynamite" the New Orleans probe into the death of President Kennedy, according to Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison.

Warren told reporters yesterday in Tokyo that he has not seen a single fact, including data compiled by Garrison, to contradict the Warren Commission's report on the assassination of President Kennedy.

GARRISON SAID the chief justice's statement is the signal for a "new counter attack to try to stop the investigation . . . The heavy artillery whistling in from Tokyo means that everything is in place, all the infantry is lined up, and the lull is over."

The district attorney contends that New Orleans businessman Clay L. Shaw conspired with Lee Harvey Oswald and others to murder President Kennedy. The Warren Commission decided that

Oswald acted alone to kill the president.

"They have to know that we have found out that the conclusions of the Warren Commission are so far from the truth that they constitute a gigantic fraud—quite possibly the largest, in terms of effort and scope and effect, ever perpetrated on the planet," Garrison said in a prepared press release.

He said the Warren Report "created a fairy tale that concealed the execution of the president by a large number of men for political reasons.

"It can hardly be expected," he said, "that the men and the agencies who have participated in fooling the citizens of this country are go-

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Continued from Page 1

ing to sit idly by while a county prosecutor brings out the truth."

GARRISON'S statement continued:

"If our case is so bad, why not let us go to trial and lose it? Why must high government officials and national television networks and great magazines work so hard to sabotage the case before trial? The answer is that they know by now that we are not going to lose it.

"Finding out what happened in Dealey Plaza and why it happened was not that hard. The hard part is keeping elements of the federal government and great new agencies from being successful in this systematic effort to prejudice potential jurors in the advance of the trial.

"It is a little disconcerting to find the chief justice of the United States on his hands and knees trying to tie some sticks of dynamite to the case. However, the chief justice is a practical man and I expect he knows what he is doing.

"The chief justice says he sees no new evidence in the case. It should be kept in mind that as an attorney he knows that there is no evidence to see prior to trial. Why then does he make a statement which has no real meaning and which can only reflect discredit on a case which has yet to be tried? Obviously, he is performing a service.

"The last time he was called into action to perform a service was when the President of the United States was assassinated by men who had been connected with the Central Intelligence Agency. This raised some practical problems but they were solved smoothly. Of course, the solution had nothing to do with what actually happened—but among the practical men of the U.S. establishment that is a mere detail. The name of the game is not truth—it is power," the statement concluded.

Warren, in answer to a question during his address to the Tokyo Foreign Correspondents Club, said he has heard that Garrison has information about the assassination "but I haven't seen any."

Media:



THE PRESS VERSUS GARRISON

by William W. Turner

LEE HARVEY OSWALD assassinated President Kennedy "beyond a reasonable doubt," intoned Walter Cronkite during the four-night CBS special series on the Warren Report which began on June 26. Presenting an expertly blended mixture of gimmickry, dubious experimentation and selectivity of witnesses, CBS rubber-stamped the Warren Report practically point by point without giving its critics a chance for specific rebuttal. Only a week before, NBC had broadcast its own special, a slapdash but nonetheless damaging flat-out attack on New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison and his assassination conspiracy probe. The charges and conclusions of both programs were widely reported in the daily press; what Americans witnessed was a strange and dangerous new phenomenon in which the networks synthesized news—leaving it to the television/radio columnists to pass judgment on the accuracy of their exposition of evidence.

One could sense an urgency in both productions that betrayed any pretense at objectivity. Why? When Mark Lane's *Rush to Judgment* and Edward Jay Epstein's *Inquest* were published last summer, casting a national pall of doubt on the Commission's findings, there were no signs of panic in the Establishment. It was only when Jim Garrison propounded a counter theory to the Report, produced evidence tending to support it, and indicated that he would use the full powers of his office to prosecute the conspirators that beads of sweat started rolling down Washington foreheads.

Six months in the making, at a cost of a quarter million dollars, the CBS series was obviously designed to revitalize sagging public confidence in the Warren Report—polls showed that a meager 35 per cent were true believers. The CBS effort was not without internal struggles.

Field Director Robert Richter, who exhaustively interviewed scores of critics and proponents of the Report alike, seemed genuinely inclined towards the critics' point of view when he talked with me, but he allowed that he was having trouble convincing Leslie Midgley, the executive producer in New York, that the critics should get a fair hearing.

They didn't. The script was rewritten four times, and when the series finally unfolded, it was not until the end of the third night that the audience saw a live critic. Thirty-minute tapes had been filmed of Mark Lane and myself, from which were sliced one-minute segments. Meanwhile a string of handpicked witnesses and "experts" were heard from, and Cronkite donned the black cap and pronounced Oswald guilty as charged.

Aware that the skepticism over the Report stemmed from three major inconsistencies—the manifestation of the Zapruder film that the three shots (it was assumed there were only three) had to have been fired within 5.6 seconds, the implausible "magic bullet" theory, and the secrecy over the autopsy x-rays—CBS set out to dispel all doubt.

On the Zapruder film dilemma, CBS trumped the Warren Report by stretching the time constraint to a readily believable nine seconds. At least it thought it did. One technique was to suggest that Oswald may have fired the first shot at frame 186, when the President momentarily appeared through a gap in the tree foliage. Even the Commission had discounted this possibility, but—CBS discovered that the Zapruder film was noticeably blurred at frames 190, 227 and 318. Kennedy was behind a freeway sign at 190, but 227 and 318 are several frames after the film shows Kennedy's reaction to the impact of bullets. The blurs, CBS posited, were caused by Zapruder's reflexive "jumping" at the crack of the rifle. A startling discovery—especially considering that frames 195 and 203 show equal blurring, raising the presumption of five shots.

Determined to elongate the time element, CBS further suggested that Zapruder may have inadvertently flipped his camera lever to its slow motion setting; thus his footage represents a time span of up to nine seconds. In point of fact, the faster-running film would have compressed the time to no more than 5.3 and as little as 4.3 seconds.

The "magic bullet" simulation was, on

the face of it, impressive. With the help of an outside consultant, CBS laid four blocks of gelatin separated by Masonite slabs end to end; the arrangement was supposed to represent the muscle, flesh, bone and fiber of the bodies of Kennedy and Connally, the governor's wrist, and finally the governor's thigh, all of which the "magic bullet" allegedly passed through. In slow motion, the camera followed the path of the bullet through the four blocks. In each test, the announcer said, the test bullet lodged in the third block, but he quickly pointed out that with *just a bit of extra energy* it would have made it through—and therefore the single bullet theory was possible. But CBS did not insert a "rib cage" to synthesize the one shattered by a bullet. Furthermore, it did not announce the distance from which the test shots were fired (the penetrating ability of a bullet drops off sharply as the distance increases); didn't let its viewers look at the test bullet to compare it with the almost pristine condition of the actual "magic bullet" (CE 399); and neglected to duplicate the eccentric path the "magic bullet" would have had to prescribe.

As for the withheld autopsy photos and x-rays, CBS conceded that the Commission was remiss and sloppy in certain phases of its inquiry, and elicited from John McCloy, a Commission member, the statement that if he had it all to do over again, he would insist that the material be subpoenaed.

The critics' contention that shots came from the Grassy Knoll was dismissed by CBS with what amounted to a haughty wave of the hand; this despite the fact that Ray Marcus, one of the more persistent critics, dropped in on CBS' Midgley when the program was in production and showed him an enlarged photograph of the head and shoulders of a man against a foliage background. "Ah," exclaimed the unsuspecting Midgley, "that's a picture of the man who shot James Meredith from ambush in Mississippi." It wasn't; it was an enlargement from a spectator's photograph showing the Grassy Knoll at the moment the President was shot—and the Warren Commission had insisted no one was on top of the Knoll. Yet on the program Midgley gave his viewers a quick look at the photograph—not a closeup of the enlargement—in effect saying there was no one there, as any fool could plainly see. CBS's egregious talents were also put

STATINTL

August 29, 1967

Approved For Release 2001/03/04 : CIA-RDP80-01601R000800300001-3

GARRISON: About the New Orleans part, I don't like to sound off, but it is impossible to talk about the New Orleans details without touching somehow on the case. And I'm not going to take any chances about reflecting on Mr. Shaw, or this case. We've worked too hard for me to ruin it by casual comment.

WALLACE: Four months ago you said that you had solved the assassination. At that time you didn't even know Perry Russo. And yet Perry Russo, it turns out, is your main witness in the preliminary hearing.

GARRISON: Right.

WALLACE: Is he still your main witness?

GARRISON: No.

WALLACE: Are there others?

GARRISON: No. There are others, and I would not describe Perry Russo as the main witness. But let me say this, that the major part of our case, up to that time, was circumstantial. Again, I don't want to touch in any way on the case against the defendant, but we knew months before that the key people involved but there was no basis for moving at that time.

WALLACE: You say that Lee Harvey Oswald did not kill President Kennedy. Who, then, did kill him?

GARRISON: Well, first of all, if I knew the names of the individuals behind the grassy knoll, where we know they were, and the stone wall, I certainly would not tell you, and couldn't here. There is no question about the fact they were there. There's no question in our minds what the dominant race of these individuals was. And there's no question about the motive. In the course of time we will have the names of every one of them. The reason for Officer Tippitt's murder is simply this: It was necessary for them to get rid of the decoy in the case—Lee Oswald. . . Lee Oswald. Now, in order to get rid of him—so that he would not later describe the people involved in this, they had what I think is a rather clever plan. It's well-known that police officers react violently to the murder of a police officer. All they did was arrange for an officer to be sent out to Tenth Street, and when Officer Tippitt arrived there he was murdered, with no other reason than that. Now, after he was murdered, Oswald was pointed to, sitting in the back of the Texas Theatre where he'd been told to wait, obviously.

Now, the idea was, quite apparently, that Oswald would be killed in the Texas Theatre when he arrived, because he'd killed a "blue-coat." That's the way the officers in New Orleans use the phrase. "He killed a blue-coat." But the Dallas police, at least the arresting Dallas police, fooled them because they had apparently, too much humanity in them, and they did not kill him.

WALLACE: All right, there is Lee Harvey Oswald at the back of the Texas Theatre—then what?

GARRISON: Well, then notification is gotten to the police of this suspicious man in the back of the theatre, and you know the rest. But the—the Dallas police, apparently, at least the arresting police officers, had more humanity in them than the planners had in mind. And this is the first point at which the plan did not work completely. So Oswald was not killed there. He was arrested. This left a problem, because if Lee Oswald stayed alive long enough, obviously he would name names and talk about this thing that he'd been drawn into. It was necessary to kill him.

WALLACE: That's where Jack Ruby comes into the picture.

GARRISON: That's right. It was necessary for one of the people involved to kill him. WALLACE: Mr. Garrison, obviously we're not going to try the case of Clay Shaw here on television, but some people, some journalists and others, have charged that you have tried to bribe, to hypnotize, to drug witnesses in order to prove your case against Shaw.

GARRISON: That's right. I understand that the latest—latest news by a New York Times writer is that we offered an ounce of heroin and three months' vacation to one—as a matter of fact, this is part of our incentive program for convicts. We also have six weeks in the Bahamas, and we give them some LSD to get there.

This—this—this attitude of skepticism on the part of the press is an astonishing thing to me, and a new thing to me. They have a problem with my office. And one of the problems is that we have no political appointments. Most of our men are selected by recommendations of deans of law schools. They work 9:00 to 5:00, and we have a highly professional office. I think one of the best in the country. So they're reduced to making up these fictions. We have not intimidated a witness since the day I came in office.

WALLACE: One question is asked again and again: Why doesn't Jim Garrison give his information, if it is valid information, why doesn't he give it to the Federal Government? Now that everything is out in the open the C.I.A. could hardly stand in your way again, could they? Why don't you take this information that you have and cooperate with the Federal Government?

GARRISON: Well, that would be one approach, Mike. Or I could take my files and take them up on the Mississippi River Bridge and throw them in the river. It'd be about the same result.

WALLACE: You mean, they just don't want any other solution from that in the Warren Report?

GARRISON: Well, isn't that kind of obvious? Where do you think that pressure's coming from, that prevents witnesses and defendants from being brought back to our state?

WALLACE: Where is that pressure coming from?

GARRISON: It's coming from Washington, obviously.

WALLACE: For what reason?

GARRISON: Because there are individuals in Washington who do not want the truth about the Kennedy murder to come out.

WALLACE: Where are those individuals? Are they in the White House? Are they in the C.I.A.? Are they in the F.B.I.? Where are they?

GARRISON: I think the probability is that you'll find them in the Justice Department and the Central Intelligence Agency.

WALLACE: You're asking a good many questions, but you haven't got the answers to those questions. You have a theory as to why indeed the President might have been assassinated by a group of dissidents. . .

GARRISON: No. Your statement is incorrect. We have more than a theory. We have conversations about the assassination of the President of the United States, and it does not include only the conversation brought out at the preliminary hearing.

We have money passed, with regard to the assassination of the President of the United States. We have individuals involved in the planning. And we can make the case completely. I can't make any more comments about the case, except to say anybody that thinks it's just a theory is going to be awfully surprised when it comes to trial.

WALLACE: Garrison says Clay Shaw used the alias Clay Bertrand, or Clem Bertrand. At Shaw's preliminary hearing Perry Russo testified that Shaw used the name Clem Bertrand the night of the alleged meeting to plot the assassination. It was obviously a crucial point in Garrison's presentation at that hearing.

But a week ago NBC said it has discovered that Clay Bertrand is not Clay Shaw. NBC said the man who uses that alias is a New Orleans homosexual, whose real name—not disclosed in the broadcast—has been turned over to the Justice Department.

CHRONKITE: Garrison's problems multiplied yesterday. His chief aide, William Gurvich,

Kennedy, abruptly resigned.

Gurvich was questioned by Bill Reed, News Director of WWL-TV, New Orleans, and CBS News reporter Edward Rabel.

RABEL: Mr. Gurvich, why did you resign as Mr. Garrison's chief aide in this investigation?

GURVICH: I was very dissatisfied with the way the investigation was being conducted, and I saw no reason for the investigation and decided that if the job of an investigator is to find the truth, then I was to find it. I found it. And this led to my resignation.

RABEL: Well, what then is the truth?

GURVICH: The truth, as I see it, is that Mr. Shaw should never have been arrested.

RABEL: Why did you decide to see Senator Robert Kennedy?

GURVICH: Ed, I went to Senator Kennedy because he was a brother of the late President Kennedy, to tell him we could shed no light on the death of his brother, and not to be hoping for such. After I told him that, he appeared to be rather disgusted to think that someone was exploiting his brother's death, and—by bringing it up, over and over again, and doing what has been done in this investigation.

REED: There's been talk of allegations, of wrong-doing, of coercion, of possible bribery on the part of investigators—of certain investigators for the District Attorney. To your knowledge, are these allegations true?

GURVICH: Unquestionably, things have happened in the District Attorney's Office that definitely warrants an investigation by the Parish Grand Jury, as well as the Federal Grand Jury.

REED: Would you say these methods were illegal?

GURVICH: I would say very illegal, and unethical.

REED: Can you give us any specifics?

GURVICH: I would rather save that for the Grand Juries, Bill, if I may.

REED: Is this on the part of just one or two investigators, or does it involve the whole Staff, or perhaps Mr. Garrison. . .

GURVICH: It involves more than two people.

REED: More than two people. Do you believe Mr. Garrison had knowledge of these activities?

GURVICH: Yeah—of course, he did. He ordered it.

REED: He ordered it?

GURVICH: He ordered it. Yes, sir.

RABEL: Why did he feel it was necessary to order such activities?

GURVICH: That I cannot explain. I am not a psychiatrist.

REED: Mr. Garrison said the C.I.A. has attempted to block his investigation. . .

GURVICH: His purpose for bringing the C.I.A. in, Bill, is this: As he put it, they can't afford to answer. He can say what he damn well pleases about that agency, and they'll never reply.

CHRONKITE: Mr. Garrison is the only critic who has been in a position to act on his beliefs. He has brought Clay Shaw before the courts of Louisiana, and until that case is tried we cannot, with propriety, go deep into the details of the evidence, or reach any final conclusions concerning the case or the allegations concerning Clay Shaw.

Mr. Garrison's public statements, however—and there's been no shortage of them—are fair targets. They have consistently promised startling proof, but until the trial Mr. Garrison's promises remain just that, and cannot be tested.

But the whole atmosphere of his investigations, and the charges that have been made by news organizations concerning it, are not such as to inspire confidence. It may be that Garrison will finally show that there was a lunatic fringe in dark and devious conspiracy. But, so far, he has shown us nothing to link the events he alleges to

STATINTL

The Metropolitan Crime Commission Position On the Garrison-JFK Murder Conspiracy Probe

THE ORLEANS PARISH DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE SHOULD BE GIVEN EVERY POSSIBLE ASSISTANCE AND INCENTIVE TO EXHAUST ALL RESPONSIBLE INVESTIGATIVE LEADS TO THE END OF EITHER PROVING OR DISPROVING ALLEGATIONS THAT A CONSPIRACY TO MURDER PRESIDENT KENNEDY OCCURRED IN NEW ORLEANS.

ATTORNEY GENERAL JOHN P. F. GREMILLION HAS BOTH LEGAL AND MORAL OBLIGATION TO INVESTIGATE THE SERIES OF ALLEGATIONS THAT THE OFFICE OF THE ORLEANS PARISH DISTRICT ATTORNEY HAS ENGAGED IN VARIOUS CRIMINAL ACTS. IT IS UNTENABLE THAT THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM OF LOUISIANA BE PRESENTED TO ITS OWN CITIZENS AND THE NATION AS ONE IN WHICH SERIOUS CRIMES CAN BE ATTRIBUTED TO A DISTRICT ATTORNEY AND BE IGNORED.

At a time when District Attorney Garrison was confronted with various inconsistent statements issued by his office to explain his demands for a pardon for strip-tegger Brigitte, unofficial statements emanated from that office to the effect that a quiet investigation was being initiated into a matter of international importance. Attention of the news media, through "leaks" from the D.A.'s office, was diverted to conjecture about the vast implications of our district attorney's office proving a New Orleans-based conspiracy to murder former President Kennedy. The public generally was not informed of this, however, until a front-page story in the New Orleans STATES-ITEM on February 17, 1967 revealed expenditure of public funds for that purpose.

Immediately there descended upon New Orleans representatives of the press from throughout the nation and elsewhere in the world. Thereafter statements by Mr. Garrison and members of his staff held the headlines almost continuously for several months. The news media carried stories of Garrison's flat prediction that he would prosecute and convict all key persons responsible for the death of the former President, and disprove the investigative findings of the FBI, the Secret Service and the Warren Commission.

Attention of most of the civilized world was focused on New Orleans, and held there, by the startling predictions and accusations made by our District Attorney.

On March 1, 1967 Clay Shaw was arrested as one of the alleged conspirators and subsequently held for trial by three judges sitting as committing magistrates, and by indictment of the grand jury, based upon the testimony of two witnesses unknown to Mr. Garrison at the time of his announced solution of the Presidential assassination.

Beginning on June 8, 1967 our community and the entire nation were presented with publication of charges that District Attorney Garrison's office had been using bribery and intimidation in efforts to secure witness testimony in support of Mr. Garrison's claims.

NEWSWEEK Magazine, published under date of June 15, 1967, and local newspapers conveyed charges to that effect by Alvin Beauboeuf. A countrywide telecast of the National Broadcasting Company on June 19, 1967 projected the allegations of various persons to the effect that the two witnesses had committed perjury in their testimony which resulted in the charge against Clay Shaw. Other persons on the telecast claimed the D.A.'s office had attempted to induce them to make false statements in this case.

During a nationally televised presentation of the Columbia Broadcasting System on June 27, William Gurvich, an aide especially selected by Mr. Garrison to assist him in the conspiracy probe, announced that Garrison's claims were without factual foundation; that Garrison had ordered his subordinates to commit such crimes as robbery, kidnapping, aggravated assault and false imprisonment, in order to achieve his ends. Despite widespread charges of this kind against the district attorney's office, no official prosecutive agency of the City or State Government undertook responsibility, under the law, to aggressively investigate them.

This is not intended as, and should not be interpreted to be, an expression of opinion as to the innocence or guilt of any defendant in any pending prosecution.

The above statement of position was approved at regular meetings of the Executive Committee and Board of Directors of the Metropolitan Crime Commission of New Orleans, Inc., an organization of citizens, financed by voluntary contributions, working to improve law enforcement and the impartial administration of justice.

As a citizen watchdog of law enforcement and criminal justice, the MCC believed it then had a responsibility to speak out.

The situation, as we see it, is this:

1. If District Attorney Garrison does, in fact, have evidence of a conspiracy, in this jurisdiction, to murder President Kennedy, he has the responsibility to use every available resource, within the law, to investigate and prosecute.

2. If such an investigation requires personnel and finances outside the capacity of his Office, he should call upon the Governor and the Attorney General for assistance with manpower and money. The use of voluntary funds for that purpose is considered undesirable from the standpoint of both doubtful legality and undependable planning.

3. Mr. Garrison has made serious charges of a Federal conspiracy to conceal evidence and to delude the public. Whether or not his charges are true, they tend to destroy credibility of the various high level officials who served on the Warren Commission; of the CIA, upon whom we must depend for protection of this nation against foreign subversion; and of the FBI, the protector of our internal security. If his charges are true, our nation is in a perilous situation. If Mr. Garrison's charges are false, then those whom he accused have been made less effective by undermining their credibility, and no correction is possible other than by disproof of Mr. Garrison's statements.

4. Mr. Garrison and his staff have now been publicly accused by known persons of having committed perhaps 22 or more crimes against the State of Louisiana. Suppression of crime requires that any allegation of crime be promptly investigated and appropriate action taken based upon evidence. In the case of a District Attorney so accused, the responsibility for such investigation and prosecution is vested in the Attorney General of the State by Article 7 of the Louisiana Constitution and Article 62 of the Louisiana Code of Criminal Procedure.

5. Laws of our State were intended to establish essential responsibility and authority to be carried out by persons in public offices. The MCC is not concerned with the Names of the District Attorney and of the Attorney General. It is concerned with the responsibilities placed in their hands for the protection and security of the people.

So long as the cloud of unresolved charges against the district attorney remains, any final action by that office in the JFK murder conspiracy probe will be accompanied by suspicion and doubt, which will equal, if not exceed, the suspicions and doubts expressed concerning the Warren Commission Report.

We claim this to be a "government of laws, not of men". Let's prove it.

STATINTI

We found hitherto undiscovered evidence in film of the murder itself, that the killer had more time than the minimal 5.6 seconds indicated in the Warren Report to get the shots off. And we concluded that beyond reasonable doubt, Oswald was indeed at least one of the killers.

But was there more than one? On Monday night, we interviewed eyewitnesses who said all the shots came from the School Book Depository. And others equally insistent that there were shots from the grassy knoll overlooking the motorcade itself.

We tested more exhaustively than did the Warren Commission the extremely controversial single bullet theory, found that one bullet could, indeed, have wounded both the President and Governor Connally. We heard autopsy surgeon, James Humes, break three and a half years of silence to report that he has re-examined the X-rays and photographs of the President's body, and still has no doubt that all the shots struck from behind.

We concluded that in the absence of solid evidence that there were other assassins, and with the indications that one killer could account for all the shots, there was no second gunman. But, even as the only gunman, was Oswald, as the Warren Report suggests, a lone madman? Or was he the trigger-man for a conspiracy to kill the President?

On Tuesday, we considered such frequently mentioned indications of conspiracy as the murder of Officer J. D. Tippit, found that he was legitimately ordered from his normal patrol area as part of a redeployment of police forces to cope with the assassination. Found too, that a partial description of the assassin, broadcast on police radio, could account for Tippit's stopping Oswald.

We found the nightclub owner, Jack Ruby, the man who killed Oswald, was a strange, mercurial creature given to hitting first and asking questions afterward. And none of his closest associates would credit Ruby with the ability to keep a secret very long.

We presented the conspiracy theories of New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison, theories which Garrison says he will present in a court of law, but which today remain a series of largely unsupported statements. And we concluded that, for now at least, no conspiracy theory of the assassination has been proved.

Tonight, we turn from the assassination to the Warren Commission itself. Having found that the Commission's conclusions, in the main, still stand up almost three years after published, we now ask our fourth and last fundamental question: Why doesn't America believe the Warren Report?

Tonight, as in our preceding reports, my colleague Dan Rather and I are going to break this fundamental question into subsidiary questions. For the first part of the broadcast, we will ask: Should America believe the Warren Report? We will explore just how well and honestly the Warren Commission operated, to what extent it deserves belief.

The second question will be: Could America believe the Warren Report? And we'll try to determine whether there are elements in the way people, and particularly Americans, think about great events, which would prevent their accepting the Warren Report, however trustworthy it might be.

But this final broadcast will be different. The questions we will ask tonight, we can only ask. Tonight's answers will be not ours, but yours.

RATHER. As we take up whether or not America should believe the Warren Report, we'll hear first from the man who perhaps more than any other is responsible for the question being asked. Mark Lane, lawyer and former New York State Assemblyman, was the gadfly of the Warren Commission. He demanded the right to appear before it as a defense counsel for the dead Lee Harvey Oswald. Refused, he began his own investi-

gation of the President's death, a study that produced first the best selling attack on the Warren Commission, "Rush To Judgment," and now a movie of the same name.

Mark Lane has lectured all over the world on his own theories of the assassination, theories which he spelled out for Bill Stout.

MARK LANE. There was one conclusion, one basic conclusion that the Commission reached, I think, which can be supported by the facts, and that was the Commission's conclusion that Ruby killed Oswald. But, of course, that took place on television. It would have been very difficult to deny that. But, outside of that, there's not an important conclusion which can be supported by the facts and—and this is the problem.

And what the Commission was thinking and what they were doing is still hidden from us, of course. The minutes of the Commission meetings are locked up in the National Archives and no one can see them. A vast amount of the evidence, F.B.I. reports, C.I.A. reports, which may be directly related to the information we should have, are also locked up in the Archives. No one can see that.

The photographs and X-rays of the President's body, taken at the autopsy in Bethesda, Maryland, taken just before the autopsy was begun, taken by Naval technicians, which in and of themselves might resolve the whole question as to whether or not there was a conspiracy, cannot be seen by anyone today and, in fact, not one member of the Warren Commission ever saw the most important documents in the case, the photographs and the X-rays. And not one lawyer for the Commission ever saw—was curious enough to examine the most important evidence.

I think the villain was the desire of government officials to be nice, to see to it that nothing would upset the American people, that the apathy which has seized us for all of these years be permitted to remain uninterrupted by a factual presentation of what happened. The American people would have been upset surely if they were told there was a conspiracy which took the life of our President.

CRONKITE. But Mr. Lane, who accuses the Commission of playing fast and loose with the evidence, does not always allow facts to get in the way of his own theories. In "Rush To Judgment," for example, he writes: "The statements of eyewitnesses close to the President tended to confirm the likelihood that the shot came from the right and not from the rear." Lane then quotes Associated Press photographer James Altgens, and another eyewitness, Charles Brehm, as giving testimony that would support the idea of a killer on the grassy knoll. Yet Mr. Altgens, as we saw Monday night, is entirely certain that all of the shots came from behind, a fact that Mr. Lane does not mention.

As for Mr. Brehm, Eddie Barker discovered that he holds no brief either for the grassy knoll theory or for the use of his words by Mark Lane.

EDDIE BARKER. Well now, some critics of the Warren Report have taken your testimony, or interviews with you, to indicate that you thought the shots came from behind the fence over there. What about that?

CHARLES BREHM. Well, as I say, it was not a number of critics. It was one critic, Mark Lane, who takes very great liberties with adding to my quotation. I never said that the—any shot came from here like I was quoted by Mr. Lane. Mr. Lane would like me to have positively identified the—what I saw fly over here—his skull—although I told him I could not—I did not—I thought it was but I could not. So, he has added his interpretations to what I said, and consequently that's where the story comes from that—that I said that the shots come from up there. No shot came from up there at any time during the whole fiasco that afternoon.

CRONKITE. Nor are these the only examples of Mr. Lane lifting remarks out of context to support his theories. Perhaps the most charitable explanation is that Mark Lane still considers himself a defense attorney for Lee Harvey Oswald—and a defense attorney's primary duty is not to abstract truth, but to his client.

There exists, however, a less partisan, and therefore perhaps more disturbing critique of the Warren Commission Report.

RATHER. One of the most influential attacks on the work of the Commission is the book, "Inquest," by a young scholar named Edward J. Epstein. It began as a thesis in political science, Mr. Epstein deciding to find out just how the Warren Commission had gone about solving this crime of the century.

He studied the 26 volumes of hearings, then interviewed five of the seven Commission members, General Counsel J. Lee Rankin and some of the Commission's top investigators. And the pattern that began to emerge disturbed him.

EPSTEIN. Well, there were three, I think, levels of complaint. The first one was the institutional, you might say: the general problem that a government has when it searches for truth. The problem of trying to have an autonomous investigation, free from political interference and at the same time, it's dealing by its very nature with a political problem.

The second level might be called the organizational level of—was the Warren Commission organized in a way that prevented it from finding facts. And here my findings were that by using a part time staff and by the Commission's detaching themselves from the investigation—in other words, not actively partaking in the investigation—it raised some problems as to whether the Warren Commission's investigation went deep enough, so that if there was evidence of a conspiracy, they would have in fact found it.

The third level of my criticism concerned the evidence itself, and this concerned the problem of when the Warren Commission was come—confronted with a very complex problem. For example, the contradiction between the F.B.I. summary report on the autopsy and the autopsy report they had in hand—how they solved this problem, whether they simply glossed over it or whether they called witnesses and—and this—this, of course, brought up the questions of—of a second assassin.

RATHER. One of the men Mr. Epstein interviewed for his "Inquest" is Arlen Specter, now District Attorney of Philadelphia, but in 1964, one of the principal investigators for the Warren Commission, charged with establishing the basic facts of the assassination. Mr. Specter thinks the Commission did its job well and came up with the right answers.

SPECTER. I would say after having prosecuted a great many cases that seldom would you ever find a case which was as persuasive that Oswald was the assassin and, in fact, the lone assassin, and we convict people in the criminal courts every day right here in City Hall, Philadelphia. And the times the death penalties are imposed or life imprisonment—so that—so that the case does fit together.

RATHER. In separate interviews we asked critic Epstein and investigator Specter to discuss some of the central issues that must determine how well or how badly the Warren Commission did its work.

EPSTEIN. Part of the job of the Warren Commission was restoring confidence in the American government. And for this he had to pick seven very respectable men, men who would lend their name and lend probity to the report. And so that the problem was, in any seven men he picked of this sort, they would have very little time for the investigation.

They would also have two purposes. One purpose would be to find the truth, all the

facts. The other purpose would be to allay rumors, to dispel conspiracy theories and material of that sort.

SPECTER: My view is that there is absolutely no foundation for that type of a charge. When the President selected the Commissioners, he chose men of unblemished reputation and very high standing. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States would have no reason whatsoever to be expedient or to search for political truths. Nor would Allen W. Dulles, the former head of the C.I.A., nor would John McCloy, with his distinguished service in government, nor would the Congressional or Senatorial representatives.

Now, the same thing was true of the staff members. When it came time to select the individuals to serve as assistant counsel and general counsel, men were chosen from various parts of the United States who had no connection with government.

EPSTEIN: For example, there were rumors concerning the F.B.I. or various intelligence agencies. I noticed that there were a number of memorandums where the—where—from Warren to the Secretary of the Treasury, who was in charge of the Secret Service, assuring that their findings wouldn't impair the efficiency or the morale of the Secret Service. And the same thing again with the F.B.I., a question of whether there was ever any possible connection between Oswald—and by connection I don't mean anything sinister, I simply meant that he was furnishing information and there were some rumors to this effect—and they, rather than investigating these rumors, they preferred to give it to the F.B.I. to investigate the rumors themselves. As J. Lee Rankin, their General Counsel, said, they would rather that agency clear its own skirts. Well, what this meant, of course, is that if the F.B.I. would have discretion if it did find a connection between Oswald and itself, the discretion of either reporting it or not reporting it.

SPECTER: In the main, the F.B.I. conducted the basic line of investigation. But the Commission used its independent judgment wherever, say, the F.B.I. or the Secret Service was involved itself so that they would not investigate themselves on the subjects where they were directly involved, and I think the Commission showed its independence in that regard by criticizing the Federal Bureau of Investigation and by criticizing the Secret Service where the facts warranted such criticism.

On every subject where the Federal Bureau of Investigation had contact with the area of investigation with which I was intimately connected, I was fully satisfied with their thoroughness and with their competency and with their integrity.

CRONKITE: Despite Mr. Specter's defense, it is the opinion of CBS News that the role of the F.B.I. as well as the Secret Service, both in the assassination and its aftermath, has been less than glorious. And, to some extent, the performance of these agencies weakens the credibility of the Warren Report. As to what the F.B.I. and the Secret Service did wrong before the assassination, we need look no further than the Report itself.

It notes the Secret Service agents assigned to protect the President had been drinking beer and liquor into the early hours of the morning, that no search was made of buildings along the route, and that, quote: "The procedures of the Secret Service, designed to identify and protect against persons considered serious threats to the President, were not adequate prior to the assassination," end of quote. That is, the Secret Service should have known about Lee Harvey Oswald.

But the Report goes on to point out that if the Secret Service did not know about him, the F.B.I. did, and did not see fit to mention his existence to the Secret Serv-

ice. The report issues a mildly phrased yet devastating rebuke to the F.B.I., charging that it took an unduly restrictive view of its responsibilities. Knowing what the F.B.I. knew about Oswald, the Report says, an alert agency should have listed him as a potential menace to the President. Yet, after the assassination, the Commission itself relied heavily on these two agencies as its investigative arms.

Did their performance improve? We know that some of the tests conducted by them for the Warren Commission were unsatisfactory. In the first of these broadcasts we pointed out that to simulate Oswald's problem of hitting a moving target from a sixty foot high perch, the F.B.I. conducted its firing tests on a fixed target, from a 30-foot height. Certainly, if CBS News could duplicate the conditions of the actual assassination for a firing test, the feat's not beyond the capability of the F.B.I.

RATHER: There is also the case of the famous exhibit 399, the bullet which the Commission thought wounded both the President and Governor Connally, winding up on the Governor's stretcher in Parkland Hospital. Critics of the Report, you will remember, insist it couldn't have hit both men, but must have been found on the President's stretcher. Yet, part of the now permanent confusion surrounding the bullet and where it was found, must be charged to the cavalier attitude of agents of both the F.B.I. and the Secret Service at Parkland Hospital.

On Monday night, hospital attendant Darrell Tomlinson described how, in shoving a stretcher into place, he dislodged a spent rifle bullet. Mr. Tomlinson quite properly sent at once for the hospital's chief of security, O. P. Wright. Mr. Wright describes what happened then:

WRIGHT: I told him to withhold and not let anyone remove the bullet, and I would get hold of either the Secret Service or the F.B.I. and turn it over to them. Thereby, it wouldn't have come through my hands at all. I contacted the F.B.I. and they said they were not interested because it wasn't their responsibility to make investigations. So, I got a hold of a Secret Serviceman and they didn't seem to be interested in coming and looking at the bullet in the position it was then in.

So I went back to the area where Mr. Tomlinson was and picked up the bullet and put it in my pocket, and I carried it some 30 or 40 minutes. And I gave it to a Secret Serviceman that was guarding the main door into the emergency area.

BARKER: Mr. Wright, when you gave this bullet to the Secret Service agent, did he mark it in any way?

WRIGHT: No, sir.

BARKER: What did he do with it?

WRIGHT: Put it in his left hand coat pocket.

BARKER: Well now, did he ask your name or who you were or any question at all about the bullet?

WRIGHT: No, sir.

BARKER: How did the conversation go? Do you remember?

WRIGHT: I just told him this was a bullet that was picked up on a stretcher that had come off the emergency elevator that might be involved in the moving of Governor Connally. And I handed him the bullet, and he took it and looked at it and said, "O.K." and put it in his pocket.

CRONKITE: There is little to praise in such treatment by the F.B.I. and the Secret Service of perhaps the most important single piece of evidence in the assassination case. Moreover, the Warren Commission seriously compromised itself by allowing the Secret Service, the F.B.I. and the C.I.A. to investigate questions involving their own actions.

RATHER: The Commission had before it the hard fact that Oswald's notebook contained the name, phone number and license plate number of Dallas F.B.I. agent, James Hosty. The F.B.I.'s explanation was that Hosty had

asked Ruth Paine, with whom Marina Oswald was living, to let him know where Oswald was staying, that he jotted down his phone number and that Marina under prior instructions from her husband, also copied down Hosty's license plate.

CRONKITE: The question of a link between the killer and the F.B.I. was indeed a legitimate part of the investigation. The Commission's handling of that question is scarcely justifiable. What it did was to accept as conclusive sworn affidavits from J. Edgar Hoover, and other F.B.I. officials, that Oswald was never employed in any capacity by the F.B.I.

The Commission says it also checked the F.B.I.'s own files, but mentions no other investigation. It followed the same curious procedure with the C.I.A., taking the word of top C.I.A. officials that Oswald had no connection with that agency either. The Commission then came to the sweeping conclusion that there was absolutely no type of informant or undercover relationship between an agency of the U.S. Government and Lee Harvey Oswald at any time.

Now, elsewhere, the Warren Report argues persuasively the difficulty of proving a negative, of proving in that case that Oswald was not a member of a conspiracy. You will remember that it hedged its conclusion, saying only that there was no evidence of a conspiracy.

Yet the Commission had no hesitation in asserting another far reaching negative: that Oswald was not involved with any agency of the U.S. Government ever. Oswald's mother, Marguerite, has always maintained that her son was a government agent—she favors the C.I.A.—and that he was innocent of the assassination.

BARKER: Mrs. Oswald, what sort of proof do you have that your son was an agent of this government?

MARGUERITE C. OSWALD: Now, proof, Eddie—that's a very strong question. I think the Warren Commission members themselves gave Marguerite Oswald the proof. They want us to believe that Lee Harvey Oswald went to Russia as a defector. And yet he got out of the Marine Corps three years before his hitch was up on a Dire Need discharge. Now, this is documented. This is what they tell the American people. They go into great details, that Lee Harvey Oswald got out of the Marine Corps three months ahead of time because his mother had an accident—which was the truth, and it all went through the Red Cross legitimately.

And when he came home, he stayed with his mother three days. We sort of know that story. And then he left for Russia. And, so, this is supposed to be all cut and dried. But when you read the Warren Report, and when you know the case—and this is my case, and my son's—so I know it, then you see a little part where the Warren Commission says, the documentation says, that Lee Harvey Oswald was given a passport by the State Department to travel to Russia, the Dominican Republic, Cuba, and et cetera; and at that time these countries were not restricted.

Now, how can Lee Harvey Oswald get out of the Marine Corps three months ahead of time on a Dire Need discharge, and at the same time be issued a passport to travel?

CRONKITE: The evidence is overwhelming that Mrs. Oswald is wrong as to whether her son did assassinate the President. Yet, there remains disturbing indications that she may not be quite so wrong about some kind of link between Oswald and various intelligence agencies of the United States. The question of whether Oswald had any relationship with the F.B.I. or the C.I.A. is not frivolous. The agencies, of course, are silent.

Although the Warren Commission had full power to conduct its own independent investigation, it permitted the F.B.I. and the C.I.A. to investigate themselves—and so cast a permanent shadow on the answers.

August 8, 1967

Approved For Release 2001/03/04 : CIA-RDP80-01601R000800300001-3
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE

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BARNET WEINSTEIN. I think it was on the spur of the moment, that he really wanted to make himself look like a big man. And he thought that would make him above everybody else, that the people would come up and thank him for it, that people would come around and want to meet him and want to know him, "This is the man that shot the man that shot the President."

RATHER. Why do you think Jack shot Oswald?

ALICE. Oh, I think that it was mostly an impulsive act. And Jack also, I believe, felt that so many people at the time were saying, "They ought to kill him," and this and that, that he—in my personal opinion, Jack thought this would just bring him a—a sensational amount of business, and he would just really be a hero.

RATHER. Diana, why do you think Jack shot Oswald?

DIANA. I think that he came down there just to see what was going on, and when he saw that sneer on Oswald's face—that's all it would take to snap Jack, the way Oswald's mouth was curled up, you could even see it in the picture. I think when he saw that look was when he decided to shoot him. Not when he was coming down. And I think he did it because he thought that it was a service to his country, in his way of thinking. That was the way he thought.

GEORGE SENATOR. I don't believe that Jack Ruby ever took any secrets to his grave. I've been—I've been around him too long, and I've lived with him too long. And I'm certain he told the truth right up until his death. And I'll never can be—and I'll never be convinced otherwise. There is nothing he ever hid. The public knew everything he ever said, or heard.

CRONKITE. Jack Ruby was convicted of the murder of Oswald, but the conviction was reversed by an Appeals Court which held that an alleged confession should not have been admitted.

Ruby died six months ago of cancer, maintaining to the last that he was no conspirator, that he had killed Oswald out of anger and a desire to shield Jacqueline Kennedy from the ordeal of a trial at which she would have had to appear as a witness.

Dallas police had alerted the press that Oswald would be moved to the County Jail shortly after 10:00 AM on November 24th. That departure was delayed. Yet a receipt shows that Ruby was sending a money order to one of his strippers from a Western Union office across from the courthouse at 11:17 AM, when anyone premeditating murder in the courthouse basement would already have stationed himself there. In fact, it was probably the activity around the courthouse entrance which caught Jack Ruby's eye as he left the Western Union office. Ruby was carrying a pistol because he was carrying money. He was accustomed to wander in and out of the Police Building at will.

The Oswald murder today still appears to have been not a conspiracy, but an impulse—meaningless violence born of meaningless violence.

But the most recent, most spectacular development in the Oswald case involves the C.I.A. It involves, too, the spectacular District Attorney of New Orleans, a man they call the Jolly Green Giant. It involves an arrest, hypnotism, truth serum, bribery charges, and, for the first time, an outline of a conspiracy. It certainly accounts for the recent national upsurge of suspicion concerning the conclusions of the Warren Report. And it raises a new question: Was the assassination plotted in New Orleans?

Mike Wallace reports.

WALLACE. New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison quietly began his own investigation of the assassination last fall. In a sense, he picked up where the Warren Commission had left off. Warren investigators questioned a number of people in New Or-

leans after the assassination, and they failed to implicate any of them. But the more Garrison went back over old ground apparently, the more fascinated he became with the possibility that a plot to kill President Kennedy actually began in New Orleans. By the time the story of his investigation broke four months ago he seemed supremely confident that he could make a case, that he had solved the assassination.

GARRISON. Because I certainly wouldn't say with confidence that we would make arrests and have convictions afterwards if I did not know that we had solved the assassination of President Kennedy beyond any shadow of a doubt. I can't imagine that people would think that—that I would guess and say something like that rashly. There's no question about it. We know what cities were involved, we know how it was done in—in the essential respects. We know the key individuals involved. And we're in the process of developing evidence now. I thought I made that clear days ago.

WALLACE. He shocked New Orleans four months ago by arresting the socially prominent Clay Shaw, former director of the New Orleans International Trade Mart.

Garrison's charge was that Shaw had conspired with two other men to plot the assassination of President Kennedy. Garrison said Shaw had known David Ferrie, an eccentric former airline pilot who was found dead a week before Garrison had planned to arrest him. Incidentally, the coroner said Ferrie died of natural causes. But Garrison called it suicide.

He said Shaw also knew Lee Harvey Oswald; that Ferrie, Oswald, and Shaw met one night in the summer of 1963 and plotted the President's death. Clay Shaw said it was all fantastic.

SHAW. I am completely innocent of any such charges. I have not conspired with anyone, at any time, or any place, to murder our late and esteemed President John F. Kennedy, or any other individual. I have always had only the highest and utmost respect and admiration for Mr. Kennedy.

The charges filed against me have no foundation in fact or in law. I have not been apprised of the basis of these fantastic charges, and assume that in due course I will be furnished with this information, and will be afforded an opportunity to prove my innocence.

I did not know Harvey Lee Oswald, nor did I ever see or talk with him, or anyone who knew him at any time in my life.

WALLACE. A preliminary hearing for Shaw was held two weeks after his arrest. The hearing was complete with a surprise mystery witness, Perry Raymond Russo, twenty-five-year-old insurance salesman, and friend of the late David Ferrie. Through three days of intense cross-examination Russo held doggedly to his story, that he himself had been present when Shaw, Ferrie, and Oswald plotted the Kennedy assassination. Russo admitted at the hearing that he had been hypnotized three times by Garrison men.

A writer for The Saturday Evening Post said he read transcripts of what went on at those sessions. The writer suggested that Russo's entire performance at the hearing was the product of post-hypnotic suggestion. Clay Shaw was ordered held for trial. It could be months before the trial actually takes place.

Meanwhile, various news organizations have reported serious charges against Jim Garrison and his staff, alleging bribery, intimidation, and efforts to plant and/or manufacture evidence against Shaw. Last month Newsweek Magazine said Garrison's office had tried to bribe Alvin Beauboeuf, the twenty-one-year-old former friend of David Ferrie. Beauboeuf, the magazine said, was offered three thousand dollars to supply testimony

that would shore up the conspiracy charge against Shaw.

Garrison promptly released an affidavit Beauboeuf had signed. The affidavit said no one working for Garrison had ever asked Beauboeuf to tell anything but the truth.

Subsequently, New Orleans police investigated the Beauboeuf charge and said Garrison's men had been falsely accused. But that was just the beginning. Three more bribery accusations have since come to light, two involving Louisiana prison inmates, one involving a nightclub and Turkish Bath operator. In each of those cases the charges that rewards were offered in return for allegedly false testimony or other help that would implicate Clay Shaw. We will hear Garrison's comment on those charges later in the broadcast.

Meanwhile, Garrison has gone on to include Jack Ruby in the alleged conspiracy involving Shaw and Lee Harvey Oswald. Garrison says Jack Ruby's unlisted telephone number in 1963 appears in code in address books belonging to Shaw and Oswald. He says both books note the Dallas Post Office box number 11906. Ruby's unlisted phone number was Whitehall-1 5601. And Garrison furnished a complicated formula for converting PO 11906 to WH-1 5601.

Louisiana Senator Russell Long, appearing on Face the Nation a few days later, explained how the code works.

LONG. So if you take the P and the O, and you use a telephone dial, P gives you seven, O gives you six. You add seven and six together and you get thirteen. Then you take the 19106, and you work on a A B C D E F—the A B C D E basis, so you put A—A falls—comes ahead of E. Then you put D behind C. And you reconstruct the numbers, and that—and then you subtract thirteen hundred, which you got for the P O, and that gives you Ruby's unlisted telephone number.

WALLACE. A Dallas businessman named Lee Odom had that Dallas Post Office box for a while in 1966. He said he didn't know how the number got in Oswald's address book, but he could explain how it got in Shaw's. Odom said he met Shaw when he went to New Orleans looking for a place to hold a bloodless bullfight.

ODOM. When I got to New Orleans, and I got there—it was late, and so I wanted to see what New Orleans—my first trip to New Orleans. And I went to Pat O'Brien's, and that's where I met Mr. Shaw. I was sitting, drinking at the bar, and he was sitting next to me, and I got to talking to him about the—if he thought a bullfight might go over good in—in New Orleans. And he said that he thought it would, and we introduced each other. He was in the real estate business, and said he might be able to help me. So the next day, why, we had lunch together, and tried to find out about a place to have a bullfight. Made two or three phone calls, and—we didn't find any place. So when I got ready to leave there, I give him my name and my box number, which I saw him write in his little book. And I never heard from him after that. But that's how the number got in the book.

WALLACE. The number 19106 does appear in Oswald's address book, although some say the letters in front of it are not P O, but Russian letters. No one knows when Oswald made the entry.

Garrison has expanded the scope of his charges to include not only a Shaw-Oswald-Ruby link, but the C.I.A. as well. Further, Garrison says he knows that five anti-Castro Cuban guerrillas, not Lee Harvey Oswald, killed President Kennedy. He says the C.I.A. is concealing both the names and the whereabouts of the Cubans.

In an interview with Bob Jones of WWL-TV, New Orleans, he discussed proof that the guerrillas were there at Dealey Plaza in Dallas.

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GARRISON. We have even located photographs in which we can—we have found the—men behind the grassy knoll, and the—and the stone wall, before they dropped completely out of sight. There were five of them. Three behind the stone wall, and two behind the grassy knoll. And they're not quite out of sight. And they've been located in other photographs, by process of bringing them out. Although they're not distinct enough you can make an identification from their faces.

WALLACE. This is one of the photographs Garrison is talking about, shown first with an overlay. Those roughly-drawn figures at the bottom of the page could be the men Garrison believes he sees through the little holes at the top. Now we remove the overlay to see the photograph itself—a hazy blowup of an area from a larger picture. If there are men up there behind the wall, they definitely cannot be seen with the naked eye.

I asked Garrison if he would sort it all out, if he could summarize his investigation, and put it in perspective.

GARRISON. About the New Orleans part, I don't like to sound coy, but it is impossible to talk about the New Orleans details without touching somehow on the case. And I'm not going to take any chances about reflecting on Mr. Shaw, or this case. We've worked too hard for me to ruin it by casual comment.

WALLACE. Four months ago you said that you had solved the assassination. At that time you didn't even know Perry Russo. And yet Perry Russo, it turns out, is your main witness in the preliminary hearing.

GARRISON. Right.

WALLACE. Is he still your main witness?

GARRISON. No.

WALLACE. Are there others?

GARRISON. No. There are others, and I would not describe Perry Russo as the main witness. But let me say this, that the major part of our case, up to that time, was circumstantial. Again, I don't want to touch in any way on the case against the defendant, but we knew months before that the key people involved but there was no basis for moving at that time.

WALLACE. You say that Lee Harvey Oswald did not kill President Kennedy. Who, then, did kill him?

GARRISON. Well, first of all, if I knew the names of the individuals behind the grassy knoll, where we know they were and the stone wall, I certainly would not tell you, and couldn't here. There is no question about the fact they were there. There's no question in our minds what the dominant race of these individuals was. And there's no question about the motive. In the course of time we will have the names of every one of them. The reason for Officer Tippit's murder is simply this: It was necessary for them to get rid of the decoy in the case—Lee Oswald . . . Lee Oswald. Now, in order to get rid of him—so that he would not later describe the people involved in this, they had what I think is a rather clever plan. It's well-known that police officers react violently to the murder of a police officer. All they did was arrange for an officer to be sent out to Tenth Street, and when Officer Tippit arrived there he was murdered, with no other reason than that. Now, after he was murdered, Oswald was pointed to, sitting in the back of the Texas Theatre where he'd been told to wait, obviously.

Now, the idea was, quite apparently, that Oswald would be killed in the Texas Theatre when he arrived, because he'd killed a "blue-coat." That's the way the officers in New Orleans use the phrase. "He killed a blue-coat." But the Dallas police, at least the arresting Dallas police, fooled them because they had, apparently, too much humanity in them, and they did not kill him.

WALLACE. All right, there is Lee Harvey Oswald at the back of the Texas Theatre—then what?

GARRISON. Well, then notification is gotten to the police of this suspicious man in the back of the theatre, and you know the rest. But the—the Dallas police, apparently, at least the arresting police officers, had more humanity in them than the planners had in mind. And this is the first point at which the plan did not work completely. So Oswald was not killed there. He was arrested. This left a problem, because if Lee Oswald stayed alive long enough, obviously he would name names and talk about this thing that he'd been drawn into. It was necessary to kill him.

WALLACE. That's where Jack Ruby comes into the picture.

GARRISON. That's right. It was necessary for one of the people involved to kill him.

WALLACE. Mr. Garrison, obviously we're not going to try the case of Clay Shaw here on television, but some people, some journalists and others, have charged that you have tried to bribe, to hypnotize, to drug witnesses in order to prove your case against Shaw.

GARRISON. That's right. I understand that the latest—latest news by a New York Times writer is that we offered an ounce of heroin and three months' vacation to one—as a matter of fact, this is part of our incentive program for convicts. We also have six weeks in the Bahamas, and we give them some LSD to get there.

This—this—this attitude of skepticism on the part of the press is an astonishing thing to me, and a new thing to me. They have a problem with my office. And one of the problems is that we have no political appointments. Most of our men are selected by recommendations of deans of law schools. They work 9:00 to 5:00, and we have a highly professional office. I think one of the best in the country. So they're reduced to making up these fictions. We have not intimidated a witness since the day I came in office.

WALLACE. One question is asked again and again: Why doesn't Jim Garrison give his information, if it is valid information, why doesn't he give it to the Federal Government? Now that everything is out in the open the C.I.A. could hardly stand in your way again, could they? Why don't you take this information that you have and cooperate with the Federal Government?

GARRISON. Well, that would be one approach, Mike. Or I could take my files and take them up on the Mississippi River Bridge and throw them in the river. It'd be about the same result.

WALLACE. You mean, they just don't want any other solution from that in the Warren Report?

GARRISON. Well, isn't that kind of obvious? Where do you think that pressure's coming from that prevents witnesses and defendants from being brought back to our state?

WALLACE. Where is that pressure coming from?

GARRISON. It's coming from Washington, obviously.

WALLACE. For what reason?

GARRISON. Because there are individuals in Washington who do not want the truth about the Kennedy murder to come out.

WALLACE. Where are those individuals? Are they in the White House? Are they in the C.I.A.? Are they in the F.B.I.? Where are they?

GARRISON. I think the probability is that you'll find them in the Justice Department and the Central Intelligence Agency.

WALLACE. You're asking a good many questions, but you haven't got the answers to those questions. You have a theory as to why indeed the President might have been assassinated by a group of dissidents. . . .

GARRISON. No. Your statement is incorrect. We have more than a theory. We have conversations about the assassination of the President of the United States, and it does not include only the conversation brought out at the preliminary hearing.

We have money passed, with regard to the

assassination of the President of the United States. We have individuals involved in the planning. And we can make the case completely. I can't make any more comments about the case, except to say anybody that thinks it's just a theory is going to be awfully surprised when it comes to trial.

WALLACE. Garrison says Clay Shaw used the alias Clay Bertrand, or Clem Bertrand. At Shaw's preliminary hearing Perry Russo testified that Shaw used the name Clem Bertrand the night of the alleged meeting to plot the assassination. It was obviously a crucial point in Garrison's presentation at that hearing.

But a week ago NBC said it has discovered that Clay Bertrand is not Clay Shaw. NBC said the man who uses that alias is a New Orleans homosexual, whose real name—not disclosed in the broadcast—has been turned over to the Justice Department.

CRONKITE. Garrison's problems multiplied yesterday. His chief aide, William Gurvich, who conferred recently with Senator Robert Kennedy, abruptly resigned.

Gurvich was questioned by Bill Reed, News Director of WWL-TV, New Orleans, and CBS News reporter Edward Rabel.

RABEL. Mr. Gurvich, why did you resign as Mr. Garrison's chief aide in this investigation?

GURVICH. I was very dissatisfied with the way the investigation was being conducted, and I saw no reason for the investigation—and decided that if the job of an investigator is to find the truth, then I was to find it. I found it. And this led to my resignation.

RABEL. Well, what then is the truth?

GURVICH. The truth, as I see it, is that Mr. Shaw should never have been arrested.

RABEL. Why did you decide to see Senator Robert Kennedy?

GURVICH. Ed, I went to Senator Kennedy because he was a brother of the late President Kennedy, to tell him we could shed no light on the death of his brother, and not to be hoping for such. After I told him that, he appeared to be rather disgusted to think that someone was exploiting his brother's death, and—by bringing it up, over and over again, and doing what has been done in this investigation.

REED. There's been talk of allegations, of wrong-doing, of coercion, of possible bribery on the part of investigators—of certain investigators for the District Attorney. To your knowledge, are these allegations true?

GURVICH. Unquestionably, things have happened in the District Attorney's Office that definitely warrants an investigation by the Parish Grand Jury, as well as the Federal Grand Jury.

REED. Would you say these methods were illegal?

GURVICH. I would say very illegal, and unethical.

REED. Can you give us any specifics?

GURVICH. I would rather save that for the Grand Jurors, Bill, if I may.

REED. Is this one the part of just one or two investigators, or does it involve the whole staff, or perhaps Mr. Garrison . . .

GURVICH. It involves more than two people. REED. More than two people. Do you believe Mr. Garrison had knowledge of these activities?

GURVICH. Yeah—of course, he did. He ordered it.

REED. He ordered it.

GURVICH. He ordered it. Yes, sir.

RABEL. Why did he feel it was necessary to order such activities?

GURVICH. That I cannot explain. I am not a psychiatrist.

REED. Mr. Garrison said the C.I.A. has attempted to block his investigation . . .

GURVICH. His purpose for bringing the C.I.A. in, Bill, is this: As he put it, they can't afford to answer. He can say what he damn well pleases about that agency, and they'll never reply.

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CRONKITE. Mr. Garrison is the only critic who has been in a position to act on his beliefs. He has brought Clay Shaw before the courts of Louisiana, and until that case is tried we cannot, with propriety, go deep into the details of the evidence, or reach any final conclusions concerning the case or the allegations concerning Clay Shaw.

Mr. Garrison's public statements, however—and there's been no shortage of them—are fair targets. They have consistently promised startling proof, but until the trial Mr. Garrison's promises remain just that, and cannot be tested.

But the whole atmosphere of his investigations, and the charges that have been made by news organizations concerning it, are not such as to inspire confidence. It may be that Garrison will finally show that there was a lunatic fringe in dark and devious conspiracy. But, so far, he has shown us nothing to link the events he alleges to have taken place in New Orleans, and the events we know to have taken place in Dallas.

Those events, events surrounding the assassination itself, we have now examined to the best of our ability. On Sunday night we considered whether Lee Harvey Oswald had shot the President. We concluded that he had. Last night we asked if there was more than one assassin. We concluded there was not, and that Oswald was a sole assassin.

Tonight we've asked if there was a conspiracy involving perhaps Officer Tippit, Jack Ruby, or others. The answer here cannot be as firm as our other answers, partly because of the difficulty, cited in the Warren Report, of proving something did not happen. But parity, too, because there remains a question as to just what Jim Garrison will produce in that New Orleans courtroom.

But on the basis of the evidence now in hand at least, we still can find no convincing indication of such a conspiracy. If we put those three conclusions together, they seem to CBS News to tell just one story—Lee Harvey Oswald, alone, and for reasons all his own, shot and killed President Kennedy. It is too much to expect that the critics of the Warren Report will be satisfied with the conclusion CBS News has reached, any more than they were satisfied with the conclusions the Commission reached.

Mark Lane, for example, the most vocal of all the critics, has a theory of his own.

BILL STOUT. If you would give us, briefly, Mr. Lane, your version of what happened there that day.

LANE. Well, I think—if I can use this model, I think the evidence indicates—of course, the car came down Main, up here, and down to Elm Street, and was approximately here when the first shot was fired. The first shot struck the President in the back of the right shoulder; according to the F.B.I. report, and indicates therefore that it came from some place in the rear—which includes the possibility of it coming from the Book Depository Building.

The second bullet struck the President in the throat from the front, came from behind this wooden fence, high up on a grassy knoll. Two more bullets were fired. One struck the Elm—the Main Street curb, and caused some concrete, or lead, to scatter up and strike a spectator named James Tague in the face. Another bullet, fired from the rear, struck Governor Connally in the back. As the limousine moved up to approximately this point, another bullet was fired from the right front, struck the President in the head, drove him—his body, to the left and to the rear, and drove a portion of his skull backward, to the left and to the rear. Five bullets, fired from at least two different directions, the result of a conspiracy.

CRONKITE. An even more elaborate account is given by William Turner, a former F.B.I. agent, who has become a warm supporter of District Attorney Garrison.

TURNER. Now, what happened there was that the Kennedy motorcade coming down there, the Kennedy limousine—there were shots from the rear, from either the Dallas School Book Depository Building, or the Dell Mart, or the courthouse; and there were shots from the grassy knoll. This is triangulation. There is no escape from it, if it's properly executed.

I think that the massive head wound, where the President's head was literally blown apart, came from a quartering angle on the grassy knoll. The bullet was a low velocity dum-dum mercury fulminate hollow-nose, which were outlawed by The Hague Convention, but which are used by paramilitary groups. And that the whole reaction is very consistent to this kind of weapon. That he was struck, and his head—doesn't go directly back this way, but it goes back and over this way, which would be consistent with the shot from that direction, and Newton's Law of Motion.

Now, I feel also that the escape was very simple. Number one, using a revolver or a pistol, the shells do not eject, they don't even have to bother to pick up their discharged shells. Number two, they can slip—put the gun under their coat, and when everybody comes surging up there they can just say, "He went that-a-way." Very simple. In fact, it's so simple that it probably happened that way.

CRONKITE. In the light of what we have exposed over the past three evenings, it's difficult to take such versions seriously. But unquestionably there are those who will do so, and it is their privilege.

Our own task is not yet over. We must still ask whether the Warren Commission did all that was asked of it, whether other arms of the government acted as they should have acted, whether another commission might cast new light upon the assassination. We must ask also whether there are fundamental and profound human reasons for the aura of disbelief that surrounds the Warren Report. We will deal with all those matters tomorrow night, in the last portion of this inquiry.

But this is a natural moment to pause, and to sum up what we think we have learned.

Dan, you were in Dealey Plaza on the day of the assassination. You've been back there several times since, when we did the first Warren Report, and now in recent days to prepare this report. You've been up in that window. We've looked out that window with you. But, subjectively, what is the Oswald-eye view of the assassination site?

RATHER. It was an easy shot. A much easier shot than even it looks in our pictures. The range was such, the angle was such, that it did not take an expert shot, one man, to do what the Warren Commission says was done from there.

CRONKITE. Eddie, as News Director of our esteemed affiliate, KRLD-TV in Dallas, you've been right in the vortex of this thing since the moment of the assassination. What about the people of Dallas themselves? Do they agree with the Warren Commission Report?

BARKER. Walter, I think that on a cross-section basis, the percentage that had some doubt about it would be about what it would be across the country. Certainly there are people who have some doubts about it. But most of the doubters, I think, are those who come to Dallas, and who come into our newsroom, as a matter of fact. They bring a lot of questions. But so far none of them have brought any answers.

CRONKITE. That's the problem we all have, isn't it? And let me ask each of you in turn this question: Are you contented with the basic finding of the Warren Commission?

RATHER. I'm contented with the basic finding of the Warren Commission, that the

evidence is overwhelming that Oswald fired at the President, and that Oswald probably killed President Kennedy alone. I am not content with the findings on Oswald's possible connections with government agencies, particularly with the C.I.A. I'm not totally convinced that at some earlier time, unconnected with the assassination, that Oswald may have had more connections than we've been told about, or that have been shown. I'm not totally convinced about the single bullet theory. But I don't think it's absolutely necessary to the final conclusion of the Warren Commission Report. I would have liked more questioning, a more thorough going into Marina Oswald's background. But as to the basic conclusion, I agree.

CRONKITE. Eddie?

BARKER. I agree with it, Walter. It's too bad, of course, that Oswald didn't have his day in court. But I felt the night of November 22nd that he was the one who had shot the President, and nothing has come to light since then to change my opinion a bit.

CRONKITE. It is difficult to be totally content. Yet experience teaches all of us that any complex human event that is examined scrupulously and in detail will reveal improbabilities, inconsistencies, awkward gaps in our knowledge. Only in fiction do we find all the loose ends neatly tied. That is one of the ways we identify something as fiction.

Real life is not all that tidy. In 1943 Lieutenant John F. Kennedy came under enemy fire behind Japanese lines in the Pacific. His PT boat was destroyed. His back, already weak, was re-injured. Yet he swam three miles, towing a wounded shipmate, found shelter on an island, escaped Japanese search, encountered natives who carried messages back to American forces, crossed undetected through enemy waters as enemy planes hovered overhead, and survived to become President.

The account of his survival is full of improbabilities, coincidences, unknowns. So is the account of his death. So would be the account of your life, or mine, or the life of any one of us.

Concerning the events of November 22nd, 1963, in Dealey Plaza, the report of the Warren Commission is probably as close as we can ever come now to the truth. And yet if the Warren Commission had acted otherwise three years ago, if other government agencies had done differently then, would we today be even closer to the truth?

Tomorrow we will consider not the assassination, but the work of the Commission that was appointed to study it. For the first time a member of that Commission, John J. McCloy, will publicly discuss its work and its findings. Members of the Commission staff, and one of the Commission's most persuasive critics, Edward J. Epstein, will be heard. And we will ask, although we may not be able to answer, two last questions:

Should America believe the Warren Report?

Could America believe the Warren Report? This is Walter Cronkite, with Dan Rather and Eddie Barker.

Goodnight.

ANNOUNCER. This has been the third of a series, CBS News Inquiry: "The Warren Report." The fourth part will appear tomorrow night at this same time.

NO INSURANCE, NO BUSINESS

Mr. SMATHERS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the body of the Record an article entitled "No Insurance, No Business," by Elliot Janeway, and published in the Washington Evening Star of August 7. Mr. Janeway is an excellent economist.

Supreme Court Rejects Appeal of TV Newsman

Sheridan Must Testify in N.O. Probe

The Louisiana Supreme Court ruled Monday that television newsmen Walter Sheridan must testify before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury.

Sheridan, with the National Broadcasting Co., is accused by District Attorney Jim Garrison of attempting to bribe Perry Raymond Russo, an important witness in Garrison's Kennedy assassination probe.

Another witness the district attorney's office is interested in questioning, Gordon Novel, has offered to go voluntarily before the Grand Jury provided he first be questioned under the influence of "truth serum," or hypnosis. It was learned Monday.

LETTER SENT

Novel made the offer to return to Louisiana in a letter to Garrison. Novel was reported to be agreeable last week to testifying before the jury provided that bonds on three charges against him be reduced.

Criminal District Court Judge Bernard J. Bagert reduced the bonds and specified that Novel be released on his own recognizance, but Novel had not appeared in the office of the clerk of court to sign the bonds by Monday.

Sheridan appealed to the state's highest court July 27 after a lower court failed to block his Grand Jury subpoena.

Russo's testimony was questioned by Sheridan on an hour-long NBC program which was highly critical of Garrison's investigation.

PLEADS INNOCENT

Sheridan has pleaded innocent of the alleged attempted bribery and is free on \$5,000 bond.

The Supreme Court stated Monday:

"The application is denied. The showing made is not sufficient to warrant the exercise of our supervisory jurisdiction at this time."

Sheridan's attorneys claim that the subpoena is a harassment against him.

Novel thwarted all attempts to extradite him from Ohio on two charges of theft, one of conspiracy to commit simple burglary, and one of being a material witness.

TEXT GIVEN

The text of his letter follows:

"Now that your requested bonds of \$80,000 have been reduced by law to recognizance and in the sincere interest of justice, I hereby make you my final offer to testify before your New Orleans Grand Jury on all matters pertinent or impertinent to your office and your current investigation into your alleged John F. Kennedy assassination conspiracy and its related prosecutions.

"This proposal is made solely in view of your past actions and the past actions of your Grand Jury and the number, nature, and strange backgrounds and character of the witnesses for the prosecution in the cases of the State of Louisiana V. Dean Andrews, Esquire, and Clay L. Shaw, Richard Townley, Walter Sheridan, myself, et al.

"As I do not legally or otherwise ever have to return to Louisiana due to your ineptness in not sending any legal or factual extradition papers to Ohio for my return in the allotted legal time of three months, and as I am sure you would like the opportunity to vindicate yourself and your office of my to date substantiated charges of fraud, malicious prosecution, and malfeasance of public office, I hereby submit my one and only simple term for your astute consideration:

"To wit:

"I, Gordon Novel, do hereby offer to voluntarily return to Louisiana to voluntarily testify before your New Orleans Grand Jury on any question relative to your legal or verbal charges against Lee Harvey Oswald, Clay Shaw, David Ferrie, Ser-

gio Arcacha Smith, Dean Andrews, Layton Martens, Walter Sheridan, Richard Townley, Jr. obtained subpoenas for two NBC, the F.B.I., the C.I.A., or more defense witnesses for myself, with the sole provision Andrews' perjury trial, scheduled to begin Wednesday in the court of Judge Frank J. Shea. 'legal scientific objective truth and justice,' I be administered by your Dr. Esmond Fadder (SIC) (with prior clinical isolation and medical supervision) the same truth serum and-or hypnosis given by your office to Mr. Perry Raymond Russo and that while under the influence of those objective, scientific veracity controls and while on your office's polygraph, I give answer to yourself on any and all questions while under oath in the presence of your Grand Jury, and that these tests and their results be made part of the official record.

"Mr. Garrison, it is my most earnest desire to separate this matter of a conspiracy to assassinate John F. Kennedy in the United States of America into either fact or fraud, fiction and fabrication.

"As I intend to take a needed long vacation, you have 72 hours to accept or reject this final offer to testify as your 'most important material witness.' Please notify your answer by wire to any of the attorneys shown below . . ."

RETURNS ORDERED

The Supreme Court Monday acted on another phase of the Garrison investigation when it ordered Judge Bagert and Garrison to file returns to a petition of John Cancler, a convicted burglar who was also on the television program in which Sheridan appeared.

On the NBC program, Cancler said that representatives of Garrison urged him to break into the home of Clay L. Shaw and plant evidence.

Shaw is accused of conspiring to assassinate President John F. Kennedy.

Cancler later refused to answer questions by the Grand Jury here and was held in contempt by Judge Bagert.

His petition now before the

Supreme Court is a review of this contempt conviction.

The high court gives Judge Bagert and the office until Sept. 1 to file their papers.

TWO SUSPENDED

In another development attorney for Dean A. Andrews, Layton Martens, Walter Sheridan, Richard Townley, Jr. obtained subpoenas for two NBC, the F.B.I., the C.I.A., or more defense witnesses for myself, with the sole provision Andrews' perjury trial, scheduled to begin Wednesday in the court of Judge Frank J. Shea. 'legal scientific objective truth and justice,' I be administered by your Dr. Esmond Fadder (SIC) (with prior clinical isolation and medical supervision) the same truth serum and-or hypnosis given by your office to Mr. Perry Raymond Russo and that while under the influence of those objective, scientific veracity controls and while on your office's polygraph, I give answer to yourself on any and all questions while under oath in the presence of your Grand Jury, and that these tests and their results be made part of the official record.

The district attorney's office was blocked in an attempt to have former Warren Commission attorney Wesley J. Leibeler returned to New Orleans for the trial.

A district court judge at Brattleboro, Vt., denied a request to have Leibeler returned for the trial after Leibeler said he had personal business conflicting with the trial dates. Leibeler declined to come to New Orleans voluntarily.

Like was Suggested

as Target - Russo

BATON ROUGE, La. (AP) - A key witness in the New Orleans presidential plot probe said Monday former President Dwight Eisenhower and former Mexican President Adolfo Lopez Mateos were also suggested as possible death targets by one of the alleged conspirators.

Perry Raymond Russo, star witness in Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison's probe of President John F. Kennedy's assassination, said the late David W. Ferrie suggested Eisenhower and Lopez Mateos for assassination.

"You never knew when he was kidding and when he was serious," Russo said of Ferrie.

STATINTL

Russo spoke at a Baton Rouge civic club.

Ferrie, a former airlines pilot, was found dead in his New Orleans apartment soon after the Garrison probe became public.

Russo said Ferrie was the leading conspirator "with the possible exception of one of his friends who claimed to be a CIA agent." Russo did not identify this man.

Russo also said he did not believe Ferrie died a natural death. He suggested Ferrie could have caused his own death by failing to take medicine to counteract high blood pressure.

He said Ferrie also claimed to know of a chemical which would cause blood to clot and which could not be traced during an autopsy.

"He told me about this once," Russo said. "He said he knew a way to commit the perfect murder."

STATINTL

Andrews Tired of DA Charges; May Bring Suit

Warns Garrison to Stop Fooling with Him

Thrice-indicted attorney Dean A. Andrews Jr. said Wednesday night if District Attorney Jim Garrison "messes with me one more time, I'm going to charge him with malfeasance in office—and prove it."

Andrews, former Jefferson Parish assistant DA indicted for perjury by the Orleans Parish Grand Jury concerning what he called the "Jolly Green Giant's" presidential assassination probe, said he is tired of being Garrison's "whipping boy."

The colorful, corpulent Andrews said he is also weary of receiving "bills of information to keep my mouth shut" and "if I get to trial, he (Garrison) can pack up his bag and get out of town."

RECEIVED CALL

Indicted in connection with testimony he gave to the Warren Commission about a telephone call he received from a Clem Bertrand shortly after the death in Dallas of President John F. Kennedy, Andrews said the nature of the phone call rules out the possibility that Clay L. Shaw was the caller.

He said Shaw, accused by Garrison and indicted by the Grand Jury for an alleged conspiracy to murder Kennedy, was on the West Coast and the man calling as Bertrand was phoning locally—not long-distance.

Andrews said that various so-called secret Central Intelligence Agency and Federal Bureau of Investigation documents in Washington could readily be viewed in presence of a judge under court order, but Garrison has not made an effort to see them, preferring only to "yipe on" and discredit the CIA and FBI.

MENTIONS FIGURES

The trial attorney said

that three figures often mentioned by Garrison as wanted for questioning in the alleged JFK-death plot could easily be brought to New Orleans under the "interstate compact" but the DA has regularly failed to provide the proper papers.

Those extradited would have to be returned to their home states without prosecution after questioning, according to Andrews.

Addressing a meeting of the Young Men's Business Club of Jefferson at the Holloway House, Andrews waxed eloquent at times in his familiar "hip" or "cat" talk, relating the history of his involvement in the Kennedy-death investigation from the time he was "hit in the head with a nickel"—got the local call from Bertrand.

He told the Warren Commission, which said Lee Harvey Oswald was the lone presidential assassin, that Bertrand asked him to defend Oswald after Kennedy's death.

Of Garrison, Andrews said:

"You don't know how powerful a district attorney is," said the former assistant DA, who claimed that any assistant district attorney can so slant information in presentation to a grand jury so as to influence an indictment one way or the other nine times out of 10.

Andrews said a recent constitutional amendment on the Code of Criminal Procedure, in effect since Jan. 1, has resulted in the loss of over 90 per cent of a person's basic rights as related to grand jury indictments.

"Everybody who opposed him is hauled before the Grand Jury," said Andrews, "or else they leave the state, but those who cooperate live peacefully."

STATINTL

THE TIMES-PICAYUNE, NEW ORLEANS, LA., SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 8, 1967

Views of Readers

an populace of South Vietnam
is a vital key to the successful
achievement of our objectives in
Vietnam. . . .

P. J. BOOGAERTS,
Lt. Colonel USMCR
Commanding.

CIA Should Know

New Orleans.

Editor, The Times-Picayune:

In the July 2 issue it was
stated that Tom Bethell stated
that from a check into the Na-
tional Archives in Washington,
from a list of hidden informa-
tion, it appeared that the CIA
knew "a great deal about Lee
Harvey Oswald before the as-
sassination." The implication
Mr. Bethell makes is that the
CIA should not have had any
information about Lee Harvey
Oswald.

Lee Harvey Oswald was a
known Communist; was ex-
posed as a Communist by the
Information Council of the
Americas here in New Orleans
about three months before the
assassination; and the CIA,
which is the intelligence arm of
our government, would certainly
be derelict if they did not have
information on known Commu-
nists.

It is regrettable that there is
an increasing movement to try
to discredit the CIA and the
FBI. This is exactly what the
Communists would like to see
done. It is unfortunate that New
Orleans is a party to the act.

It is about time that red-
blooded Americans speak up in
defense of this great nation of
ours and not be intimidated by
those who seek to undermine
our government.

ALTON OCHSNER,
President, Information Council
of the Americas.

TIME
JUL 7 1967

THE ASSASSINATION

Closing In

From the moment that New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison dealt himself into the Kennedy assassination controversy last fall, he has forced up the ante with one bizarre theory after another. First he announced a plot involving New Orleans Businessman Clay Shaw, ex-Airline Pilot David Ferrie and Lee Harvey Oswald, eventually linking them with Jack Ruby. Later he charged that a murder team of anti-Castro Cubans had planned the killing, using Oswald as a decoy. Next Big Jim claimed that the CIA and FBI were aware of these plots and were covering up. So, too, he said, were powerful interests in the Eastern Establishment and the Federal Government, which had banded together to discredit his investigation.

Last week, tired of the front-page charade of increasingly implausible accusations, Garrison's unofficial chief investigator, Private Detective William H. Gurvich, 42, quit, charging that his longtime friend "has no case against Clay Shaw—there is no case."

"My complaint," said Gurvich, "is the way people have been treated. No human being should be ruined and disgraced because of another man's irrational theories."

Garrison, claiming that Gurvich had been only a "chauffeur and part-time photographer," called his former aide before the grand jury that had indicted Shaw. After twelve hours of hearings featuring Gurvich and two members of New Orleans' Metropolitan Crime Commission, it decided that Garrison still had a case. Gurvich threatened to ask a federal grand jury to investigate.

It seemed curious that Bill Gurvich, who had eagerly made the announcement of Shaw's arrest last March and led the pursuit of other suspects ever since, should have waited so long to recant. "For months and months I was in this thing," he explained, "and all the time Jim was saying that we were just about to round the corner. Seeing how things were going, my conscience began tearing me apart."

Then, too, everyone—except Jim Garrison—could see the case closing in on the 6-ft. 6-in. district attorney. The press and TV continued to dismantle his imagined maze of Machiavellianism: secret codes that supposedly led to Ruby's telephone number, the elusive and probably fictional "Clay Bertrand," the Cuban intrigue. In New Orleans, where the ambitious D.A. is widely feared and conspiratorial theories are as highly relished as crayfish bisque, the Crime Commission demanded a sweeping state inquiry into Garrison's office.

Through it all, Big Jim wavered not a whit. More arrests, he hinted, can come before October, when Clay Shaw is expected to go on trial for conspiring to murder President Kennedy. A key defense witness at that trial is sure to be

Bill Gurvich

STATINTL

Front Page	Edi Page	Other Page
ZANESVILLE, OHIO TIMES-RECORDER		
M. 31,046 S. 21,238		
JUL 7 1967		
<i>Mr. Garrison And The <u>CIA</u></i>		
<p>New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison, whose investigation into the assassination of President Kennedy has produced tales that make other conspiracy theories seem like Sunday school stories, has done it again.</p> <p>Lee Harvey Oswald didn't shoot the President, he said, and the Central Intelligence Agency knows who did; it won't talk</p>		

ARCHIVES LIST REVEALED

CIA Hiding 51 Documents Vital to Probe--DA Aide

By ROSS YOCKEY ✓

A special investigator for Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison charged today that the Central Intelligence Agency has concealed at least 51 official documents vital to an investigation of President John F. Kennedy's assassination.

Tom Bethell, assigned by Garrison to research the National Archives in Washington, D. C., told the States-Item that from the list of concealed information it is apparent that the CIA knew "a great deal" about Lee Harvey Oswald before the assassination.

The Warren Commission concluded that Oswald acted alone in killing the president, but Garrison contends that there was a conspiracy, hatched in New Orleans, of which Oswald was a part.

"THERE ARE 1,555 Commission Documents listed in the archives," Bethell said. "Of these, only about 1,200 are unclassified and available to the public."

Bethell is a London school-teacher who came to New Orleans earlier this year to study the city's traditional jazz. He became intrigued with Garrison's investigation, said Bethell, and asked the district attorney if he could assist in the probe.

Garrison signed him on and sent him to the archives.

Bethell returned last week after spending more than a month in the nation's capital and compiled his notes. Today he showed one of his memoranda to the States-Item.

IN THE MEMORANDUM, Bethell lists 29 commission documents which he selected as being of special interest to Garrison. He said he chose them from a total list of 51 classified files on the assassination.

Among the most significant of these, Bethell said, were

documents whose titles indicated that the CIA had extensive information on Oswald before the assassination, that Oswald may have had access to secret U-2 aircraft files, that the CIA knew more about Jack Ruby (the man who shot Oswald) than it revealed publicly, and that the CIA failed to turn over some information to the Warren Commission.

In support of his allegation that the CIA knew about Oswald prior to the assassination, which occurred in Dallas on Nov. 22, 1963, Bethell cited a paragraph from one of the unclassified files.

AMONG THE AVAILABLE documents, he said, there appears a notarized statement by State Department officer James D. Crowley, which says:

"The first time I remember learning of Oswald's existence was when I received copies of a telegraphic message, dated Oct. 10, 1963, from the Central Intelligence Agency, which contained information pertaining to his current activities."

Said Bethell in his report:

"THE CONTENTS OF THIS message apparently did not reach the Warren Commission because there are no commission documents originating from the CIA dated prior to the assassination, so we cannot request this information by document number, but it would be interesting to know what the CIA knew about Oswald six weeks before the assassination."

Bethell said that some of the classified documents are labeled "S" for "Secret" and "TS" for "Top Secret," but he does not know what the difference might be.

Apparently, he added, there is some degree of secrecy to all the classified documents, even the unlabeled ones, since they all remain unavailable to the public.

HERE IS BETHELL'S LIST of the titles of 29 classified commission documents from the CIA, all of which he feels may have some bearing on Garrison's investigation (Each is preceded by its commission document number.):

CD 931—Oswald's access to information about the U-2. (S)

CD 1054—Information on Jack Ruby and associates. (S)

CD 674—Information given to the Secret Service but not yet to the Warren Commission. (S)

CD 871—Photos of Oswald in Russia. (S)

CD 321—Chronology of Oswald in USSR. (S)

CD 680—Appendix to CD 321. (S)

CD 691—Appendix A to CD 321. (S)

CD 818—Revisions of CD 321. (S)

CD 692—Reproduction of official CIA dossier on Oswald.

CD 1216—Memo from Helms (CIA Director Richard Helms) entitled "Lee Harvey Oswald." (S)

CD 1273—Memo from Helms re. apparent inconsistencies in information provided by CIA. (S)

CD 935—Role of Cuban Intelligence Service in processing visa application. (TS)

CD 1551—Conversations between Cuban president and ambassador. (TS)

CD 347—Activity of Oswald in Mexico City. (S)

CD 334—Activity of Oswald in Mexico City.

CD 528—Re. allegations Oswald interviewed by CIA in Mexico City.

CD 426—Interrogation of Silvia Duran in Mexico City.

CD 726—Actions of Duran after first interrogation. (S)

CD 1000—Mexican Interrogation of Alberto Hernandez. (S)

CD 1287—Re. Oswald and affidavit concerning cropped picture. (S)

CD 698—Reports of travel and activities of Oswald and Marina.

CD 631—Re. CIA dissemination of information on Oswald.

CD 708—Reply to questions posed by State Department.

CD 1012—George and Jeanne DeMohrenschildt. (S)

CD 1222—Statements of George DeMohrenschildt re. assassination. (S)

CD 943—Allegations of Pfc. Eugene Dinkin re. assassination plot. (S)

CD 971—Telephone calls to U.S. embassy, Canberra (Australia), re. planned assassination. (S)

CD 1089—Letter re. assassination sent to Costa Rican embassy. (S)

CD 1041—Allegations regarding Intelligence Training School in Minsk (USSR). (S)

Some of the persons and incidents referred to in the documents' titles are familiar to students of the 26-volume Warren Report, but some are entirely new.

It is not known, for instance, what access Oswald may have had to the secret U-2 files, which involved the controversial spy planes that flew over Russia in the late days of the Eisenhower administration.

There has been speculation, however, that electronics work for the project may have been done at Atsugi Air Force Base in Japan where Oswald served as a Marine before his defection to Russia.

RUBY, WHO DIED OF cancer early this year, was cleared by the Warren Commission of any CIA or foreign government connections. In his investigation, however, Garrison theorizes Ruby may have had both, and, in fact, he has charged Ruby was a partner in the alleged conspiracy.

Oswald's Mexico City trip the summer before the assassination has been labeled by Garrison as having played a key role in the alleged plot. The CIA has never admitted interviewing Oswald there.

Silvia Duran is a Mexican woman who worked in the Cuban Embassy in Mexico City. She was the first one to whom Oswald spoke on his visit to

JUL 1 1967

MAX LERNER

Afflictions Pile Up for New Orleans' Garrison

As with Job, afflictions have descended on District Attorney Jim Garrison from every side. Several men have reported that his staff offered to make it worth their while if they testified to confirm Garrison's contention that President Kennedy was killed as a result of a New Orleans conspiracy.

Serious doubts have been cast on the two witnesses whose testimony led to the indictment of Clay Shaw. An NBC program, narrated by Frank McGee, has made a withering case against Garrison and his methods. When Bill Gurvich, a private detective who was Garrison's chief assistant, told Senator Robert Kennedy that Garrison had no case, Garrison promptly fired him.

One of Garrison's difficulties is that by now the trail of Kennedy's assassination is terribly cold. Of the four chief figures in the conspiracy, as he reconstructs it, three are dead—Lee Oswald, Jack Ruby and Dave Ferrie. When Garrison started, Ruby and Ferrie were still alive.

Ruby died in his hospital cell, all but mad, still denying that his killing of Oswald had been part of any conspiracy. Ferrie died soon after the news of the Garrison investigation broke; by his own hand, says Garrison, to avoid

having to confess; of natural causes, says the New Orleans coroner, although he agrees Ferrie left a suicide note behind.

This leaves Shaw as Garrison's only major target still alive. But Garrison's efforts to prove that Clay Shaw and "Clay Bertrand" are the same man will depend on being able to break down Dean Andrews Jr. (who first introduced "Clay Bertrand" as a shadowy figure into the New Orleans story) and overcome his current refusal to talk.

He will also have to overcome the doubts that have developed about the two men whose testimony was meant to link Shaw with the conspiracy. One was Vernon Bundy, drug addict and former convict, who swore he saw Shaw hand Oswald a roll of money on the lake front. (Two other convicts now assert that Bundy manufactured the scene, one of them quoting him as saying he did it "because this is the only way I can get out loose.")

The decisive witness against Shaw in the pre-trial hearing was Perry Russo, who testified (after a sodium pentothol session) that he had sat in on a key meeting with Ferrie, Shaw and Oswald at Ferrie's apartment when Ferrie mapped out the theory and strategy of killing Kennedy.

When Garrison is attacked for using sodium pentothol on Russo, his answer is that it was not used to put words into his head by posthypnotic suggestion, but as an "objectifying" device, to lean over backward and make sure that the state's own witness was telling the truth.

There are several possible ways of trying to explain Garrison and his present activities. One is the publicity-hound theory, which I don't happen to go along with. What's the use of getting all this publicity if so much of it is bad and if the methods may backfire and blow Garrison to kingdom come?

A second theory is that Garrison has been dwelling on the "conspiracy" so long and intensively that he has become neurotic and compulsive about it and is determined to make it come out with all the ragged ends tied together, even if he has to use some pretty rough tactics to do it.

This second is my own view at the moment, reached partly from the long conversation with Garrison, which I described in an earlier column, partly from the dramatic anti-Garrison charges since that time. This theory doesn't exclude the possibility that there is some valid core to the New Orleans story, even if a small one.

A third theory, compatible with the second, is that Garrison does have some sort of a case, but that by its very nature the cards are stacked against him and he will never be able to prove it. The fact is that Garrison is not just building a case against a man. He is trying to solve an almost insoluble historical puzzle—that of the assassination.

Hundreds of people have tried to solve that puzzle by the conspiracy route, and a score have written books about it. Garrison is the only one who has had a district attorney's office and staff to help him. But the trail is cold, and the major figures are dead, and the small fry (like Dean Andrews) are uncooperative, and the power of the Establishment (including the CIA) makes the whole thing a formidable obstacle race. That, at any rate, is very much how Garrison sees it in his more objective moments.

My own view is that a district attorney, who has to use due process of law and the adversary proceeding, can't possibly solve an historical puzzle like this one. If he persists, he has to violate due process, outrage the public mind and ultimately expose himself to the suspicion of being delusional and paranoid.

© 1967

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LABOUR MONTHLY, JULY, 1967

they'll come running. The image is important, and that's why I think we'll need someone in the editorial chair who is known to the labour movement for his humane approach and progressive stand on the major issues. But Robert Pitmans don't grow on trees.

Róy.

•Dear Roy,

I can see you have the right ideas. How about a name for the paper. I rather fancy the *Sunday Harold*.

Harold.

Dear Harold,

It doesn't strike on my box, but I don't really care if you call it the *Sunday Marxist*, as long as it makes money.

Roy.

Dear Roy,

Let's meet soon and get down to details. Oh, and there's a chap from the CIA who'd like to chip in with a few ideas.

Harold.

'LABOUR MONTHLY' ON THE C.I.A. AND KENNEDY'S MURDER

Nearly four years after the murder of President Kennedy, public charges of CIA responsibility have at last become current, as in the allegations of the District Attorney of New Orleans claiming to have evidence of a conspiracy by 'CIA former agents'. It may be worth noting that in the editorial Notes written within a fortnight of the murder, before any of the further detailed evidence subsequently unearthed by the skilled labours of Mark Lane and other researchers had come to light, *Labour Monthly* was possibly the first journal in Britain or the United States to present a case on the basis of the then available evidence pointing to the CIA. The essential charges (omitting the detailed argumentation and evidence cited) in the issue of January 1964 ran:

A CIA JOB?

The facts of the Dallas murder may become later more fully known. Or, as is more likely, they may remain forever buried. . . . The old legal maxim in a case of murder, *cui bono?*—for whose benefit?—still has its value for sniffing out the guilty party. It is natural therefore that most commentators have surmised a coup of the Ultra-Right or racialists of Dallas. . . . But on the face of it this highly organised coup (even to the provision of a 'fall guy' Van der Lubbe and rapid killing of the fall guy while manacled in custody, as soon as there appeared a danger of his talking), with the manifest complicity necessary of a very wide range of authorities, bears all the hallmarks of a CIA job. . . . Of course it will all be cleared up now by the Presidential Commission of Enquiry. Or perhaps not. For on the Presidential Commission Enquiry sits appropriately enough our old friend Allen Dulles, former Director of the Central Intelligence Agency. (Labour Monthly, January 1964)

Front Edit Other
Page Page Page

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
TRIBUNE

M - 840,746
S - 1,178,515
JUN 29 1967

CBS Cautious in Its Oswald Assessment

BY CLAY GOWRAN

(Reprinted from yesterday's late editions)

CBSTV said Tuesday night, in the third part of its four-night telecast on the Warren report, it could find no real evidence of any conspiracy in the assassination of President Kennedy, and had concluded that Lee Harvey Oswald committed the murder "alone and for reasons all his own."



James Garrison

But in siding with the Warren commission's judgment that Oswald was a loner, the network did so with some caution.

It did not seem as ready to discount completely the vague, strange stories of New Orleans District Atty. James Garrison as was its rival, NBC-TV, in a special on Garrison's investigations last week.

"Tonight, we've asked if there was a conspiracy," said Walter Cronkite in summing up the third segment of the CBS program. "The answer here cannot be as firm as our other answers [that Oswald was the one and only rifleman],

partly because of the difficulty cited in the Warren report of proving something did not happen, but partly too because there remains a question as to just what Jim Garrison will produce in a New Orleans courtroom."

EARLIER, Cronkite asserted: "It may be that Garrison may finally show that there was a lunatic fringe in dark and devious conspiracy, but so far he has shown us nothing to link the events he alleges have occurred in New Orleans, and the events which we know to have taken place in Dallas."

These statements by the network's anchor man came after Garrison showed up badly in an interview on the program with reporter Mike Wallace. There also was an interview with William Gurvich, former chief investigator for Garrison, who told on the air why he had resigned from that post Monday—he said it was because he "saw no reason for the investigation," and added, that Clay Shaw "should never have been arrested."

Garrison's answers to Wallace's questions were as rambling as most statements the prosecutor has given reporters since he stepped into the limelight with his allegations of a plot to kill Kennedy and his charges against Shaw, the New Orleans business man.

WALLACE ASKED why Garrison didn't give his information, if he had any, to the federal government. Garrison said that would be like throwing it into the Mississippi river. He charged it was "pressure from Washington" that prevents witnesses he needs to build his case from being returned to Louisiana. Why is there such pressure? Wallace asked.

"Because there are individuals in Washington who do not want the truth about the Kennedy murder to come out," Garrison replied.

"Where are those individuals?" demanded Wallace. "In the White House? In the CIA? Are they in the FBI? Where are they?"

"I think the probability is you would find them in the justice department and the Central Intelligence agency," replied Garrison.

In his turn, Gurvich charged that things have happened in the district attorney's office which warrant investigations by a grand jury. He said the things were both unethical and illegal.

"Was Garrison aware of them?" asked CBS.

"Absolutely, he ordered them," said Gurvich.

"Why?" CBS asked.

"I don't know why," snapped Gurvich. "I'm not a psychiatrist."

FROM NOON to 1 p. m. today, channel 7 will present a unique special, telecast live from Rome via satellite, on the ceremonies attendant to the elevation of Archbishop John Cody to cardinal. Jim Conway of channel 7's Morning Show, in Rome for the purpose, will narrate the program, which WBKB-TV officials said marks the first time a Chicago station has used a communications satellite to beam a program to Chicagoans.

Highlights of the telecasts, titled "Prince of the Church," will be shown from 6 to 6:30 p. m. today and the hour-long program will be repeated starting at midnight. The three broadcasts are being sponsored by Polk Brothers without commercial interruptions.

Chicago's three other regular TV stations also will have specials on the new cardinal. Channel 2 will air a 30-minute program starting at 10:45 p. m. tomorrow channel 9 will present a half-hour show Sunday at 8:30 p. m., and channel 5 has scheduled a 30-minute special for 10:30 p. m. Sunday.

MONROE, LA.
NEWS-STAR

E-16,807

JUN 29 1967

Garrison At Bay

It looks as if District Attorney Jim Garrison may be right on one point: the JFK conspiracy case may last 30 years. While the world waits to find out if Clay Shaw — the only suspect under arrest for plotting to kill Kennedy — is guilty or not, events keep piling up that give the New Orleans affair the appearances of an extended Roman Circus. Garrison is under siege from television networks and the New Orleans Crime Commission. Moreover, his chief investigator, William Gurvich, has quit the case and charged Garrison with perpetrating a hoax, among other things. When and where will it all end?

Gurvich, a New Orleans private detective, says he smelled something fishy about the inquiry last January. He continued his investigation, however, and came to the conclusion that the assassination of President Kennedy was "solved long ago by the Warren Commission." This is the same conclusion drawn by the National Broadcasting Company and the Columbia Broadcasting Company after lengthy investigations. NBC more or less "tried" Garrison in its documentary broadcast, accusing him of lying, distortion, threatening witnesses and exploiting the sorrow accruing from the Dallas events.

Garrison's answer to all this is that Gurvich has joined the networks in support of the Establishment — the CIA, the Eastern Press and the Justice Department — that is trying to sabotage his probe. This has been Garrison's contention all along — that a massive cover-up bars him from proving that Lee Harvey Oswald was a CIA operative working with Anti-Castro Cubans, that he did not kill Kennedy, or even fire a

shot on November 22, 1963. In Garrison's words, Oswald that day was a decoy, patsy, and victim, in that order. He says the CIA knows all this but is keeping the facts from the Warren Commission. It was not Oswald who shot Kennedy, Garrison maintains, but anti-Castro Cubans firing from a grassy knoll.

Before testifying to the New Orleans Grand Jury, which had summoned him, investigator Gurvich made some rather extraordinary charges — or they would be extraordinary in any other case. He said Clay Shaw should never have been arrested, that Garrison had marked early this year a number of prominent New Orleans citizens as accessories to the fact in the assassination, and that the flamboyant district attorney once contemplated raiding the local FBI office to confiscate tapes he believed the FBI had made of all telephone calls he and his staff made. The New Orleans FBI office laughed off the report with "no comment."

The sudden defection of Gurvich from ranking confidante of Garrison to his accuser would appear to be the most damaging thing that has happened to the controversial district attorney. Gurvich is privy to a lot of "inside" stuff. He says without equivocation that many things Garrison has done were illegal, unethical, and what he has uncovered does not amount to a conspiracy. "He has no case, there was no conspiracy. Jim Garrison isn't capable of finding one."

Garrison has been accused of being paranoid, so set is he on proving he's right. The world does appear to be closing in on him in

some respects. But Aaron Kohn, director of the Metropolitan Crime Commission and no friend of Garrison's, was unsuccessful in getting a state investigation launched. Attorney General Jack Gremlion said he lacked authority to make such an investigation. The commission is a private good government organization. Kohn thinks Garrison is a budding Huey Long, a man "who once sat there across the table from me and said to me that Huey Long was the man who had all the political answers."

This view squares with others that Garrison is out to make a big political name for himself, and the devil take the consequences. The flaw in this argument is rather apparent: if he can't deliver, his name will be mud. The risks are great.

The mind boggles at the pre-trial extravaganzas. Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr., who will hear the Shaw case, has issued orders against anyone talking about it beforehand. Still, the chatter goes on. Haggerty said he would attend to the violators after the Shaw trial. He should start contempt proceedings now. The only way to settle the whole mess is through the jury system. There has been enough publicity about the case — what the public wants badly is a verdict, one way or the other. Whether one believes in Garrison or not, Louisiana should not be subjected to an interminable fol-de-rol that gives us a bad image that many have worked so hard to improve.

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PORTLAND, ORE.
OREGONIAN

M-249,487

S-397,553

JUN 29 1967

Criticism For Critics

It is significant that the two comprehensive analyses of the Warren Report and its critics, to which the American public has just been treated, agree in supporting the report's principal findings. The conclusions of an Associated Press team, published this week in The Oregonian and many other U. S. newspapers, and of a Columbia Broadcasting System investigation, aired in four consecutive programs, are almost identical:

They find no good reason to doubt the Warren Commission's judgment that Lee Harvey Oswald, alone, was the assassin of John F. Kennedy in Dallas, Tex., Nov. 22, 1963.

They find no convincing evidence of the possibility of a conspiracy, despite the current puzzling drama in New Orleans, where the district attorney has managed to obtain an indictment on that point.

They concur in discrediting the variety of theories advanced by critics of the Warren Report in questioning the commission's findings of the number of shots fired, the nature of the dead President's wounds, the number of persons involved in the assassination, etc.

In consequence, it must be said that, as of now, almost four years after that dark weekend, the Warren Report, whatever its defects, holds up in the essential particulars.

This will not silence the critics. They have too much at stake in the exceptions they have promoted. But it should diminish somewhat their credulous audience.

Skepticism is healthy. In this instance, it has been encouraged by the involvement of such agencies as the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Central Intelligence Agency, which, by their very nature, are secretive and thus subject to charges without the possibility of explanatory defense.

Skepticism, however, becomes destructive when it is aggressively exploited to the point of destroying public confidence in the institutions of democratic government. On the evidence of the press and television analyses of the critics' case against the Warren Report, there is good reason to be skeptical of the motives as well as the "evidence" of some of the more vociferous critics. Skepticism should not be reserved merely for official

STAMFORD, CONN.
ADVOCATE

STATINTL

E. 28,115

JUN 29 1967

Kennedy Assassination

After President Kennedy was assassinated by a communist named Oswald a special committee with Chief Justice Warren as its chairman made an investigation. This committee had on it men of different political, religious and philosophical viewpoints. Some of its members were not friendly with each other. The committee had access to all government files and the right to call citizens for interviews.

As was natural, witnesses differed as to what they saw. The committee, with 27 volumes of evidence, sifted for the truth. It found Oswald, the Communist who had been to Moscow, guilty of shooting the President and they found him alone guilty. This was the unanimous opinion of the committee made up of men of widely different backgrounds. For the ordinary rational citizen this should have settled the matter.

There are a good many irrational people about. The report had no sooner been released than several persons began attacking it. They were mostly attacking it on the evidence in the report itself. They were slanting the evidence and seemed to be accusing the members of the committee, the FBI, the Secret Service, the CIA and, of course, the Dallas authorities of entering into a giant conspiracy to conceal the truth.

In all this twaddle no reason has ever been given for this conspiracy nor has anyone except Oswald been found to have anything to do with the assassination.

Despite this, the District Attorney of New Orleans has actually arrested a man named Shaw in connection with the assassination. His investigator says there is in fact no case. Now CBS has presented a documentary proving that the Warren Commission was right. For those who learn by audio visual, or who can't read, this should settle the whole flap.

STATINTL

NEWSDAY

JUN 27 1967

Garrison's Targets

In the course of his investigation, District Attorney Jim Garrison has accused four specific organizations and two unspecified groups of trying to thwart his inquiry. Here is a brief summary of Garrison's accusations: In May, he charged that the chiefs and top supervisors of the FBI, the CIA and Secret Service were "accessories after the fact." He said that the agencies were withholding vital information from him. On June 19, he said that National Broadcasting Co. officials and employees also were accessories after the fact and were trying to wreck the investigation. On June 24, he said, "federal power is being brought to bear" on persons connected with his investigation to thwart it. Yesterday, he accused the "eastern establishment" of trying to discredit his probe.

STATINTL

Front Page Edit Page Other Page *air*

CHARLESTON, W. VA.
GAZETTE

M- 66,463
S-107,451

JUN 25 1967

Garrison Claims U.S. Pressures

© New York Times Service

NEW ORLEANS — District Attorney Jim Garrison said Friday night that "a tremendous amount of federal power" had been brought to bear on him in an attempt to stop his investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy.

He predicted that other efforts to curb him would be made.

But, said Garrison, "There is not enough money in the United States Treasury and there is not enough printer's ink in the country to keep us from developing facts about the murder of President Kennedy."

He said the criticism of his investigation proved two things:

"First, that we were correct when we uncovered the involvement of the CIA in the assassination; second, that there is something very wrong today with government in Washington, D. C., inasmuch as it is willing to use massive economic power to conceal the truth from the people."

Garrison made his statement after his former chief investigator, William H. Gurvich, was quoted as having told Sen. Robert F. Kennedy that there was "no substance" to the Garrison investigation.

THE COMMENT was reported by the National Broadcasting Co. and Newsday last week. Gurvich refused Friday to comment on his June 8 meeting with Kennedy, brother of the slain president.

The district attorney did not comment on Gurvich's conference with Kennedy. But one of Garrison's assistants said Gurvich had not been connected with the investigation for more than two months.

Garrison has contended that the president was killed in Dallas by a group of disgruntled Cuban refugees, several of whom had worked for the intelligence agency. He has charged that a 54-year-old New Orleans businessman, Clay I. Shaw, and a former airline pilot, David W. Ferrie, who is now dead, were the leaders of the plot.

Lee Harvey Oswald, who was named by the Warren Commission as the sole assassin of Kennedy, was a "patsy" who had no part in the assassination, Garrison has said.

STATINTL

NO PROBE BASIS, GURVICH QUOTED

But Gremillion Will Not Investigate Garrison

Developments in District Attorney Jim Garrison's assassination probe Friday brought a surprise statement by a former Garrison investigator, a refusal by the state attorney general to investigate the DA, and the issuance of two new subpoenas.

The major break of the day came when the National Broadcasting Co. quoted William H. Gurvich, a New Orleans private detective and formerly Garrison's chief probe investigator, as saying that the DA had no basis for an investigation into the slaying of President John F. Kennedy.

In a statement to The Times-Picayune Friday night, Garrison again accused the federal government of bringing pressure to stop the investigation. However, his statement made no direct mention of Gurvich's claims.

In Baton Rouge, Atty. Gen. Jack P. F. Gremillion said he would not initiate an investigation into tactics being used by Garrison in his case against 54-year-old retired businessman Clay L. Shaw.

Shaw has been accused of conspiring to murder President John F. Kennedy, and is free on \$10,000 bond awaiting trial.

NO AUTHORITY

In a letter to Aaron M. Kohn, managing director of the New Orleans Metropolitan Crime Commission, and E. C. Upton Jr., its president, Gremillion said that he had no authority to investigate Garrison's office because he had no evidence that Garrison is unwilling to perform his duties.

The commission's request for an investigation came after an NBC telecast which claimed that the DA's office was making attempts to induce witnesses to give false testimony or suppress facts in the case.

The subpoenas issued Friday were for Kohn and Upton, Assistant DA Alvin Oser would not elaborate on reasons for the subpoenas, but said only that the two have been called to appear before the grand jury at 10 a.m. Wednesday.

Upton said Friday night, after being served with the subpoena, that he hopes Albert V. LaBiche, grand jury foreman, "will request Garrison to appear at the grand jury session and handle matters insofar as they relate to us (the commission)."

"Garrison seems to avoid facing Mr. Kohn," added Upton. "We have been out of communication with him for several months."

According to NBC, Gurvich said the DA has "no basis in fact and no material evidence in Garrison's case for an assassination plot. The network said Gurvich made the statement in Washington June 8 to United States Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, D-N.Y., apparently without Garrison's knowledge.

DIDN'T SAY HOAX

Friday, a Garden City, L. I., newspaper, Newsday, printed a copyrighted interview with Gurvich in which he was asked if he had told Sen. Kennedy that the investigation here was a hoax.

"That is absolutely untrue,"

BALTIMORE SUN

JUN 21 1967

STATINTL

Russo Says NBC Asked Aid To 'Wreck' Garrison Probe

New Orleans, June 20 (AP)—A witness in the New Orleans probe of the Kennedy assassination said today that members of a National Broadcasting Company news team sought his help "to wreck the Garrison investigation."

Perry R. Russo, meeting with newsmen in the office of Jim Garrison, district attorney, said the NBC team alternated promises and threats in repeated efforts to enlist his cooperation.

The team tried to persuade him to appear on last night's NBC television special about the Garrison probe, Russo added.

The network denied Russo's detailed accusations.

Deception Indicated

In its program, NBC said, "Russo's answers to a series of questions indicate, in the language of the polygraph operator, deception criteria," and the network said Garrison knew this.

Leonard Gurvich, a private investigator who said he supervised the test, stated that Russo did not flunk. Gurvich said the polygraph operator was unable to get specific readings because Russo "was highly nervous" during the two test attempts.

Clay L. Shaw, 54, a wealthy retired New Orleans business man, is under indictment on charges of conspiracy to murder President John F. Kennedy, who was assassinated in Dallas November 22, 1963.

Russo's Testimony

The indictment was based largely on Russo's grand jury testimony.

Russo, 25, an insurance salesman, told the grand jury he attended a party in September, 1963, at the home of David W. Ferrie, a onetime airline pilot. After the party, Russo said, he heard Ferrie, Lee Harvey Oswald and Shaw plot Kennedy's death.

Ferrie and Oswald are now dead. Shaw is free under \$10,000 bond, awaiting trial.

The Warren Commission found that Oswald acted alone in killing Kennedy. Garrison has said the commission was wrong. He said Kennedy died as a result of a conspiracy hatched in New Orleans.

Garrison appeared briefly at the start of Russo's news conference. He had little to say about the NBC program. Earlier, he accused NBC of using "the big lie" in an attempt to wreck his investigation.

Justice Department

"I think the lie could have been handled much more effectively by the Justice Department," he said. "But, of course, there is more experience there."

Russo told newsmen that Walter Sheridan of the NBC news staff offered to get him a job in California if he cooperated. He said: "Sheridan offered to set me up in California, protect my job and guarantee that Garrison would never get me extradited back to Louisiana." Russo said Sheridan made the promises if he would "side with NBC and the defense."

Russo identified two other persons he said contacted him on behalf of NBC as Richard Townley of WDSU-TV here and James Phelan of the *Saturday Evening Post*.

He said Townley told him the team had been "working closely with the defense" and had been swapping information with Shaw's attorneys. Russo said Townley threatened to wreck his personal reputation unless he cooperated.

"He said that Mr. Dymond (F. Irvin Dymond, defense lawyer) was going to tear me apart on the stand; and that after the trial was over I would be discredited in everyone's eyes," Russo said.

In New York, an NBC spokesman said Townley had talked with Russo on several occasions, but "denied telling him he was working closely with the defense or threatening to ruin Russo's reputation."

"Russo Brought It Up"

"On the contrary," the spokesman continued, "Townley says it was Russo who brought up the subject of reputation and says Russo admitted the defense could 'tear him apart.'"

"Russo suggested to Townley that Townley should act as a go-between for Russo and the defense lawyers," the spokesman said. "Russo said if defense lawyers ask him the right

would voice his doubts about identifying Clay Shaw."

Townley issued a blanket denial of any CIA complicity, the spokesman said, adding that Russo expressed doubts to Sheridan, Townley and Phelan on separate occasions that his pre-trial testimony was entirely true. He said Russo asked the NBC team on separate occasions to "find a way out" for him.

"This is the same man who told Townley it was now difficult for him to distinguish between reality and fantasy," the spokesman said.

He added that there is "absolutely no truth" to Russo's statements about Sheridan.

Ed Planer, news director of WDSU-TV, said here that Russo's "versions of his conversations with Richard Townley are not the same as the dated and timed memorandum that Richard Townley wrote concerning their conversations." WDSU-TV is the NBC affiliate in New Orleans.

Russo said he was told that nothing "would be held against me" if he cooperated.

Wreck The Probe

Russo said he was told by members of the NBC team that both the network and the Central Intelligence Agency were "out to wreck the Garrison investigation."

The CIA was mentioned repeatedly during his talks with Sheridan, a former Justice Department investigator, he added.

Garrison claims that Kennedy was killed by anti-Castro Latin Americans who once worked for the CIA.

The district attorney contends the CIA covered up the circumstances of the assassination because its former personnel were involved.

June 21, 1967



PERRY R. RUSSO

RUSSO DISPUTES NBC BROADCAST

Witness Says He Told
Truth About Plot

Perry Raymond Russo Tuesday disputed parts of a National Broadcasting Co. program concerning District Attorney Jim Garrison's assassination investigation and said he had always told the "absolute truth" while testifying in the case.

Russo, principal witness in a hearing in which businessman Clay L. Shaw was ordered held over for trial on a charge of conspiring to kill President John F. Kennedy, answered newsmen's questions at a press conference in the office of Assistant District Attorney James L. Alcock.

NBC quoted Russo as saying he had not told the truth when he testified that Shaw conspired with Lee Harvey Oswald and David W. Ferrie.

Russo denied making the statement; and whenever a reporter pointedly asked him if he had always told the truth while under oath in the criminal district courts building, he replied, "The absolute truth."

Russo, fielding questions confidently, identified the three persons who contacted him on behalf of NBC as Walter Sheridan, of the NBC news staff, Richard Townley, of WDSU-TV at New Orleans and Saturday Evening Post writer James Phelan.

Sheridan appeared on Monday night's NBC program

Garrison's investigation and quoted Russo as saying he was sorry he ever got into the investigation.

WORDS 'TWISTED'

Tuesday, Russo said that Sheridan "twisted" what he said. Russo said he meant that he was disgusted with effects on his personal life. "He twisted it around," Russo said of Sheridan and his report.

WDSU reporter Jim Michie and his camera crew were excluded from the press conference. When Russo, flanked by a number of district attorney's assistants, exited from the office, he made no replies to Michie's questions.

Russo said he has never actually taken a lie detector test. It was one of NBC's contentions that Russo gave information that was not certified by a lie detector test.

Russo said the operator could not get a positive reaction on preliminary test questions.

He also said that positive reactions again failed to appear on test questions Monday in the criminal courts building during another polygraph examination attempt.

'HIGHLY NERVOUS'

Leonard Gurvich, a partner in Gurvich Brothers detective agency, said Russo was "highly nervous" when he attempted to give him a polygraph test several months ago.

Russo quoted WDSU newsman Townley as having told him that the NBC group was working with Shaw's defense in an effort to wreck the state's case.

Russo also said that members of the trio told him that both NBC and the Central Intelligence Agency were "out to wreck the Garrison investigation."

Garrison charged that Kennedy was murdered by anti-Castroites who previously worked for the CIA and that the CIA covered up the fact.

Townley, Phelan and Sheridan made repeated visits to his home, Russo said, to try to persuade him to appear on NBC's documentary program. However, Russo said he was always in contact with the district attorney's office about these visits.

"I never met with any of these people without knowledge on the part of the district attorney," Russo said.

Russo said that "Sheridan of-

protect my job and guarantee that Garrison would never get me extradited back to Louisiana."

Ed Planer, news director of WDSU-TV, an NBC affiliate, said Russo's "versions of his conversations with Richard Townley are not the same as the dated and timed memorandum that Townley wrote following their conversations."

In New York, an NBC spokesman said Townley talked with Russo on several occasions but "denied telling him he was working closely with the defense on threatening to ruin Russo's reputation."

"On the contrary," the spokesman continued, "Townley says it was Russo who brought up the subject of reputation and says Russo admitted the defense could 'tear him apart.'"

"Russo suggested to Townley that Townley should act as a go-between between Russo and the defense lawyers," the spokesman said. "Russo said if defense lawyers ask him the right questions at the trial, then he would voice his doubts about identifying Clay Shaw."

Townley issued a blanket denial of any CIA complicity, the spokesman said, adding that Russo expressed doubts to Sheridan, Townley and Phelan on separate occasions that his pre-trial testimony was entirely true. He said Russo asked the NBC team on separate occasions to "find a way out" for him.

"This is the same man who told Townley it is now difficult for him to distinguish between reality and fantasy," the spokesman said, adding that there is "absolutely no truth" to Russo's statements about Sheridan.

A press release issued at the conference consisted of a copy of a memorandum from Assistant District Attorney Andrew J. Sciambra to Garrison, relative to conversations between Russo and the three newsmen.

Sciambra quoted Russo as saying that Townley offered to arrange a deal in which Russo would permit a question to be asked by Shaw's defense.

That part of Sciambra's statement follows:

"Perry said that Townley told him that he (Townley) should act as an intermediary

fense and that he could get Dymond to take it easy on him if he allows the defense to ask this question, 'From your knowledge of hypnosis Mr. Russo, do you feel after reading the transcript that the questions that were asked to you by the district attorney's office were natural or leading questions which allowed you to fantasize.' And Russo would say, 'From my understanding of hypnosis, I would say that they were leading questions.'"

Phelan has said that Russo did not mention an alleged party which Shaw, Oswald and Ferrie supposedly attended until after submitting to hypnosis.

Sciambra stated Russo said that Sheridan told him that what he wanted Russo to do was to get on NBC national television and say, "I am sorry for what I said because I lied, some of what I said was true but I was doctored by the district attorney's staff into testifying like I did."

Also Tuesday the Federal Communications Commission said it has received a complaint from Garrison charging NBC with trying to destroy his presidential assassination investigation.

Garrison also charged NBC with using its news gathering function as a guise and cover for conduct which he said was intended to affect the course and outcome of his case against Shaw.

The six-page letter was addressed to FCC chairman Rosel H. Hyde, who forwarded it to the commission's complaints and compliance division.

An FCC official explained that under normal procedure a copy of the complaint is sent to the broadcaster, who is given 20 days to reply. The commission then determines whether there has been any violation of federal law or FCC regulations.

CHARLESTON, S.C.
POST

E-39,966

JUN 1 8 1967

The DA's Got Something

An odd case of paranoia appears to be spreading among the nation's dippy - intellectual set, the symptoms of which illness are well defined by an article in this week's *New Republic*. "Is Garrison Faking?" asks the magazine in a copyrighted think-piece subtitled "the DA, the CIA and the Assassination". It sent Fred Powledge to New Orleans to find out, and Mr. Powledge has returned with the intelligence that, well, he was sorely tempted to take Jim Garrison at his word.

That, it needs to be kept in mind, is precisely what is required. District Attorney Garrison has to be taken on faith. There is not an ounce of reliable evidence to sustain the glittering delusions with which Mr. Garrison has dazzled his way onto the front page.

Awaiting trial in New Orleans is Clay Shaw, the DA's prime surviving suspect in the Kennedy assassination. David Ferrie, "one of history's most important men", according to the Garrison theory, might have figured more prominently in the DA's case, but he died. Mr. Garrison thinks he killed himself to cheat the hangman. Nearly everyone else, including the coroner, thinks he died in bed of a massive cerebral hemorrhage.

As for Shaw, the DA is relying exclusively, so far as is known, on the testimony of 1) Vernon Bundy, a heroin addict (four capsules a day), 2) Dean Andrews, a lawyer, since indicted for perjury, whose memory failed on the critical identification of Shaw as the sinister mastermind "Clay Bertrand", and 3) Perry Russo, the DA's star witness who, it transpired, testified only after his recollection had been jogged

together, it will be the most remarkable demonstration ever that truth is stranger than fiction.

Evidence to one side, however, the notion has sprung to life among certain members of the New Left intelligentsia that Lee Harvey Oswald, a Communist, need not be blamed for the assassination after all. He may have pulled the trigger (Garrison says he didn't) or someone else may have done it. Either way, as the leftists tell it, the whole thing was a CIA conspiracy. And "Big Jim" Garrison, you may be sure, has tumbled to the plot.

This curious analysis depends for support on newspaper clippings, the absence of newspaper clippings, the play given Garrison's investigation by "the Eastern press" and other such arcana. For example, author Powledge puts great stock in a *New York Times* story that quoted a lie detector expert saying Gordon Norvel, whom Garrison has tried to tie to the Kennedy murder, was telling the truth when Norvel called the DA's case a fraud. The polygraph operator lives in McLean, Va., which the *Times* accurately described as "a Washington suburb". Aha, says Mr. Powledge, but what the *Times* failed to say was that McLean is also home base for the CIA. Moreover, he knows that an unidentified communications organ once asked the CIA for advice on how to handle the Garrison story. What did the CIA suggest? He doesn't tell us.

From such wisps as these the left has spun its sticky web, and the common cry of New Orleans believers echoes off padded walls elsewhere: Jim Garrison has got something. He has, to be sure, and spreading fast.

Is Garrison Faking?

The DA, the CIA and the Assassination STATINTL

by Fred Powledge

New Orleans

It was eight days after the assassination of President Kennedy that I overheard, in Brennan's restaurant in the French Quarter, the conversation of two middle-aged ladies at the next table.

"I'm so sorry it happened," said one of them.

"I am, too," said the other. "But I'm so glad it happened in Dallas and not in New Orleans. It seems like they try to blame everything on New Orleans."

Three and a half years later, there is a six and a half foot tall district attorney who says most of it did happen in New Orleans. If he's wrong, the city may assume the blame for electing one of the most cynical law officers in history.

To many people – and I suspect they constitute a majority among those who know Southern politics and its illogical conclusion, Louisiana politics – it is not important to think of the Garrison investigation even in terms of right or wrong. With these people, it is strictly a question of the man's political motives, nothing more.

The man sitting across the aisle on the plane down to New Orleans was one of these. "I know some of the people involved," he volunteered after the stewardess had delivered the second drink. "I've lived there some time, and I would guess that Garrison, without the slightest doubt, wants very badly to become governor of the state of Louisiana."

And a young man from New York, an Orleanian who knows the city well and who had returned to his parents' home for a few weeks, said a day later in *Galatoire's*: "I think you'll find that the interest in connecting the investigation with the actual Kennedy assassination, at least among the people I know, is rela-

tively slight." The people he knew, he said, were socially and financially secure. "What's interesting people – what's alive in this investigation – is the credibility of the Warren Commission report, which equals the federal government, which equals the Supreme Court. What Garrison is promising people is the discreditation of federal power."

Then, I said, the investigation must be a hoax. "No," he said. "There's the possibility of disproving the Warren report and, lately, of exposing the intervention of the CIA in local affairs. The big issue among the people I know is whether or not some authority like the CIA which nobody can recognize and control, can willfully conceal the lie of the Warren Commission – that it has devoted its efforts to concealing the errors of the Commission."

How could the CIA do this? "By killing all these people," he said with a sardonic smile. "That's the feeling here in New Orleans."

So, there were people who thought Garrison was perpetrating a hoax, and a good many others who thought he had only a scintilla of evidence that he was trying to compound into real political capital.

I was going to New Orleans to judge for myself, and I already had made up my mind. I believed the conclusion of the Warren report. At least I faintly distrusted anyone who didn't believe it. I remember a cocktail party I attended in New York in December 1963, having just returned from three weeks of writing newspaper stories in Dallas and New Orleans. Most of the people at the party were young activist types, intensely interested in the assassination. A friend of mine asked what I *really* thought, and I replied without hesitation that I thought Oswald did it and did it alone. That friend, and other friends, drifted off. If we couldn't agree on that. . . .

I was willing to admit that the Warren Commission had done less than a thorough job. Still, I believed Lee Oswald pulled the trigger and only he had done it.

Furthermore, I was prepared to agree with most of what I had read about the New Orleans investigation and the man running it. Garrison probably was "a bit

FRED POWLEDGE has been a reporter for The Raleigh (N.C.) News and Observer, the Associated Press, The Atlanta Journal, and The New York Times. As a Times correspondent he wrote from Dallas and New Orleans immediately following the Kennedy assassination. His book, *Black Power-White Resistance*, will be published next month by World Publishing Co. He returned to New Orleans on special assignment for The New Republic to gather material for this copyrighted report.

JUN 14 1967

MAX LERNER

STATINTL

How Much to Garrison's Probe?

It is now four months since Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison of New Orleans startled the world by announcing that "there will be arrests" in a New Orleans plot involving the Kennedy assassination. The arrests and indictments came, and there has been a recent spate of interviews and statements by Garrison, but little that has cleared up the "plot" itself.

How much is there to it? Is Garrison engaged in a serious project of investigation and prosecution, or is this an adventure in self-dramatizing or in the too vivid fantasy life of the district attorney?

To get some light on these questions I had breakfast some weeks ago with Garrison at his home in New Orleans, in the new section of the city recently built up with spacious houses and lawns. When Garrison came across the room in greeting, one noted his oversize, lumbering frame, his saggy face, pale and night-furrowed, his brooding, intelligent eyes.

Our breakfast conversation lasted three hours, with several of his small children trailing back and forth through the room or sitting on his lap. Through it all his conversation was intense as he discussed the outlines and phases of the "plot," drew diagrams of it, traced locations on a detail-map of New Orleans, described and analyzed the principal actors. It was a mind in motion, filled to overflowing with telling minutiae, but constantly going off on side expeditions.

I felt I could not publish the story up to now because I did not want to interfere with Garrison's own chosen sequence of making it public. He has since made a number of charges and countercharges that free me from this inhibition on some phases.

If Garrison is right, then Lee Harvey Oswald was recruited in New Orleans by a CIA-agent into a vague plot against the Castro regime in the post-Bay of Pigs period. His episode of living in the Soviet Union was a perfect cover for this role, as was also his working for the Fair Play for Cuba movement. Presumably he was in a New Orleans firm in

which the government had interests. The payments he received on this job were substantial and can be traced.

Two of the men who (as Garrison charges) worked with him were men for whom Garrison has issued warrants for arrest as material witnesses—Vincente Arcacha Smith and Gordon Novel—on the Garrison theory that they burglarized a munitions depot in 1961 to get arms for use in this secret anti-Castro drive. It isn't clear yet whether Garrison thinks the ultimate aim was to kill Castro or only to harass him.

This was Phase One of the story, and presumably (in Garrison's version) Dave Ferrie (now dead) and Clay Shaw (now awaiting trial) masterminded it. Phase Two is even murkier. One gathers from Garrison that the CIA lost interest or dropped out for other reasons, but that the "masterminds" didn't let it rest there but converted it into their own anti-Kennedy plot, with Oswald still in it, and with the emphasis now on a highly neurotic and strongly homosexual group.

The motivation is terribly obscure—partly anger at John Kennedy's Cuban fiasco, partly a homosexual love-and-hate obsession with the highly virile Kennedy image, partly a fascination with the plot itself and a vaunting drive to show that one could conspire successfully to kill a President.

There is much more, which Garrison will doubtless make public. He is convinced that Oswald himself did not fire a shot, but was used—first as decoy, then as patsy—by the masterminds, that the triangulated shooting was done by three Cuban gorillas (not "guerrillas," as some of the accounts have it) and that one of them was a Cuban who had been detailed to guard Oswald all through Phase One and was with him when he visited the Cuban embassy in Mexico.

Garrison charges that the CIA and the FBI have tried to cover up the true story of the anti-Kennedy plot because it would lead to revelations of their involvement with the anti-Castro phase.

dismiss the possibility that there is a core of validity in the whole Garrison caper. As Garrison has followed up the trail of Ferrie and Oswald in New Orleans, he has also tried out for size ever theory against the Warren Report—the "three assassins" theory, the "Oswald as patsy" theory, the "other Oswald" theory, the "miracle bullet" theory. They can't all be true, but Garrison has turned his staff into a one-man Second Warren Commission on a roving investigative mission that may hurt innocent people and that will furnish sensational copy around the world.

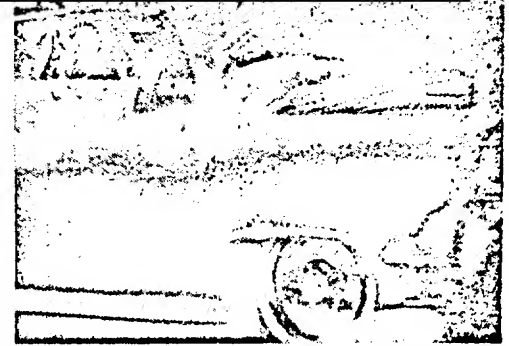
Is Garrison a charlatan, as some charge, intent on using the story for publicity and public office? I can say that I did not get the impression of a man cynically pretending to have a case in which actually he has no belief.

If anything, Garrison has oversold himself on the case, is obsessed with it as with a chess puzzle and has become a fanatic on it. He sees himself as another Clarence Darrow, an "Attorney for the Damned," on a case bigger than anything Darrow ever had. On the flyleaf of a book on criminology he gave me he wrote the old Latin command, "Fiat justitia, coelum ruat"—Let justice be done, even if the heavens fall.

Q117

STATINTL

More on the Kennedy Assassination Charges



—UPI Photo

Kennedy assassination in Dallas on Nov. 22, 1963, continues to present riddles.

Millions of Americans apparently are beginning to wonder if the real story of the Kennedy assassination has been told. Charges made in a New Orleans investigation aroused latest questions about Oswald's associations, a possible conspiracy to kill the President.

Doubts that Lee Harvey Oswald was the sole assassin of President John F. Kennedy appear to be growing fast in the minds of many Americans.

These doubts were first stirred by a parade of books, articles and statements critical of the Warren Commission and its findings. Recently the investigations by the New Orleans district attorney, Jim Garrison, have fanned uncertainties to a new high.

In late May, District Attorney Garrison made a number of specific charges about the assassination and the role of the Central Intelligence Agency. His statements were made in nationwide television broadcasts and a widely published Associated Press interview.

Following are Mr. Garrison's main charges, the findings of the Warren Commission on the points raised and answers by informed officials to staff members of "U. S. News & World Report" on some questions involved.

Oswald not guilty? Mr. Garrison, in a May 28 "Issues and Answers" broadcast by American Broadcasting Company, said:

"Our evidence indicates that, first of all, Lee Harvey Oswald was not the lone assassin. Furthermore, he was most likely not an assassin at all."

Mr. Garrison has refused to describe his evidence. The Warren Commission spelled out in minute detail the trail that led it to Oswald.

By expert testimony and on-the-ground tests, it was determined that President Kennedy was killed by a bullet fired from a rifle found on the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository Building in Dallas.

This rifle was found to be "owned and possessed" by Oswald on the basis of evidence including a photograph of Oswald holding the gun, his palm print on a part of the gun, fibers from a shirt he was wearing on the day of the assassination that were found on the gun, docu-



—Wide World Photo

New Orleans District Attorney Garrison: His charges bring quick, firm denials.

ments showing that he had bought the rifle under an assumed name.

Oswald's fingerprints and palm prints at the scene, the testimony of eyewitnesses, plus established facts about his movements in the Book Depository Building just before the assassination, convinced members of the Warren Commission that Oswald was at the sixth-floor window where the fatal shots were fired.

Eyewitnesses, the possession of the murder revolver, and other evidence showed Oswald to be the killer of Dallas policeman J. D. Tippit about 45 minutes after Kennedy was shot. Other evidence showed that Oswald had the skill, as an ex-Marine, to fire the shot that killed President Kennedy, and that he had tried to kill Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Walker in April, 1963.

As a result of these and other findings, the seven-man Commission headed by



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Oswald's murder by Jack Ruby ended for all time a chance to get the whole story.

Chief Justice Earl Warren stated flatly that "the shots which killed President Kennedy and wounded [Texas Governor John] Connally were fired by Lee Harvey Oswald." The Commission found "no indication that Oswald was aided in the planning or execution of his scheme."

On June 1, a highly placed investigative official in Washington told "U. S. News & World Report" that the Garrison investigation is being watched closely and that up to June 1 it had not turned up one iota of evidence of any interest to federal agencies.

Did Oswald know Ruby? Mr. Garrison, in the May 28 broadcast, made his second charge as follows:

"Secondly, he [Oswald] did indeed know Jack Ruby and our evidence confirms that, without any question. . . . We have had solid evidence for a long time that Ruby was linked with Oswald."

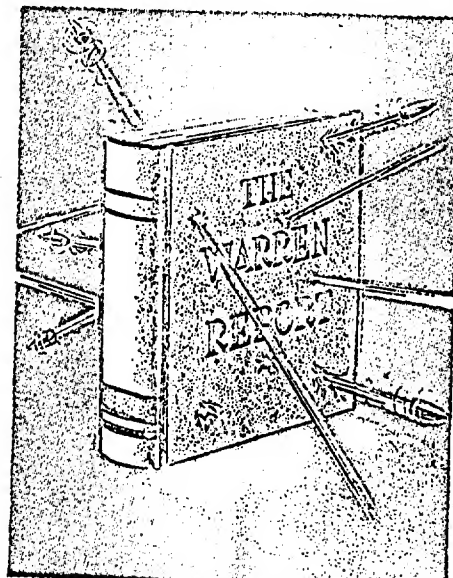
The Warren Commission listed a number of allegations that Oswald knew Ruby before the assassination.

"All such allegations have been investigated," said the Commission, "but the

turned up no evidence that Oswald, Dallas policeman Tippit and Ruby were aware of each other's existence before Nov. 22, 1963.

The Commission added: "Because of the difficulty of proving negatives to a certainty, the possibility of others being involved with either Oswald or Ruby cannot be established categorically, but if there is any such evidence it has been beyond the reach of all the investigative agencies and resources of the United States and has not come to the attention of this Commission."

In the Commission's hearings, there is testimony about David W. Ferrie, Dean A. Andrews and a "Clay Bertrand." All three names are intertwined in the Gar-



"SNIPER'S TARGET"

ison probe. Two witnesses told Commission investigators in 1964 that Ferrie, a New Orleans pilot, might or might not have known Oswald when Oswald was briefly involved with a local Civil Air Patrol.

Dean A. Andrews, a New Orleans attorney, told investigators in 1964 that Oswald had come to him in 1963 for legal advice about his Marine Corps discharge and that he was accompanied by "gay Mexicanos" identified as sex deviates. Andrews also testified he was called the day after the assassination by a man he knew as "Clay Bertrand" and asked if he would go to Dallas to defend Oswald. "Bertrand" had called him before to represent men picked up by police on sex charges.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation checked Ferrie thoroughly in 1963 and found no connection between him and Oswald, or the assassination.

On February 18, Ferrie told New Or-

leans newsmen he had been questioned by Garrison and "pegged as the getaway pilot" in a Kennedy assassination plot. He denied knowing Oswald and said the new investigation was a "waste of time."

On February 22, Ferrie was found dead in his New Orleans apartment. The coroner said he died of natural causes.

On March 1, the arrest of Clay Shaw, a retired New Orleans businessman, was announced. The charge was that Shaw was "Clay Bertrand," and that he, Ferrie and Oswald had agreed at a meeting in September, 1963, to assassinate President Kennedy.

At a preliminary hearing starting March 14, one witness testified he had heard the conspiracy being plotted. Another said he saw Oswald and Shaw together. Testimony showed one witness was a narcotics addict; the other was given "truth serum" and hypnosis treatments before his appearance.

The court ruled that Shaw should stand trial. No date has been set. At this trial Mr. Garrison will have to show whatever evidence he has.

On March 16, Dean A. Andrews was indicted by a New Orleans grand jury for perjury, in connection with statements that were made in the current investigation.

Was there a CIA cover-up? In the May 28 telecast and in earlier interviews, District Attorney Garrison has theorized that Kennedy was killed in a "spin-off" from a group of anti-Castro Cubans with CIA connections. He has accused the CIA of obstructing his investigation.

A CIA spokesman told "U. S. News & World Report" that "Oswald never had any connection with CIA, or any contact with CIA officials."

The spokesman added that Gordon Novel, identified by Garrison as an ex-CIA informant, had never been connected with the agency in any way.

Other sources make these points: The CIA gave the FBI everything it had, for use in the investigation. There is nothing new in anything turned up at New Orleans.

A number of technicalities raised by District Attorney Garrison—about Oswald's having a coded address book, about the direction of the fatal shots, about "frangible" or "disposable" bullets and cartridge cases—are described as inconsequential or wrong.

On May 31 Governor Connally, who was wounded while riding with President Kennedy, said he has "almost seen enough" to be convinced there is nothing of substance in the New Orleans investigation. That is the conclusion of all informed officials reached by "U. S. News & World Report." (END)

Commission has found none which merit its credence. . . . Frequently those responsible for the allegations have proved to be persons of erratic memory or dubious mental stability."

The Commission's exhaustive inquiry into the past lives of both Ruby and Oswald turned up not one fact that linked the two men directly or indirectly before Ruby shot and killed Oswald in the Dallas police station on Nov. 24, 1963, two days after Kennedy died.

In the lengthy trial of Ruby, and during the four years he was in prison before his death Jan. 3, 1967, no evidence was found to connect Ruby and Oswald.

On May 28, the attorney who represented Ruby in his murder trial, Sol Dann, told the Associated Press: "I did question him [Ruby] about Oswald, very extensively, and there was no indication he had ever had any knowledge of Oswald prior to the assassination."

Mr. Dann said he had never questioned Ruby about Clay Shaw, because he had never heard of Mr. Shaw before the latter's arrest in New Orleans on March 1, 1967. District Attorney Garrison ordered Mr. Shaw's arrest on charges that he conspired with Oswald and others to kill President Kennedy.

Was there a conspiracy? "Our evidence confirms that there is no question about the fact that there was a conspiracy," said Mr. Garrison on the May 28 broadcast.

A newsmen then asked: "Do you have any evidence that would stand up in court that anyone else [other than Oswald] actually carried out the assassination and fired the fatal shots?"

Mr. Garrison replied: "Yes, we do." Asked "Can you say anything about this evidence?" he replied: "No, I can't."

A high official, the same one who told "U. S. News & World Report" on June 1 that the Garrison probe had turned up no significant evidence, added this point: Garrison may be able to say there was a conspiracy to assassinate Kennedy, by some Cubans perhaps, but he cannot put Oswald into that conspiracy.

The Warren Commission said this: "The Commission has found no evidence that either Lee Harvey Oswald or Jack Ruby was part of any conspiracy, domestic or foreign, to assassinate President Kennedy."

The Commission said its far-reaching investigations into Oswald's connections with Communists, his activities with Cubans, and all other facets of his life

Page Page Other
Page Page Page

CAMDEN, N.J.
COURIER-POST

E-104,520
JUN 9 1967

STATINTL

Let Him Put Up Or Shut Up

For three months, Jim Garrison, the publicity-happy district attorney of New Orleans, has boasted that he has proof that the Warren Commission was wrong in naming Lee Harvey Oswald as the lone assassin of President John F. Kennedy.

Garrison, who gained the district attorney's office by grabbing headlines and has held onto it largely in the same way, has accused a bizarre variety of persons of being conspirators to kill the president.

Although he first announced in February that "my staff and I solved the assassination weeks ago," Garrison has frequently switched theories.

Now he has come up with a couple of others. His latest is that Jack Ruby was part of a New Orleans-based conspiracy to assassinate Kennedy. A few days earlier, he claimed that the Central Intelligence Agency knows who killed the president. But, he charged, "through devious ways and through intermediaries, it is actually paying lawyers to

block the completion of the investigation."

"It's a case of former employees of the CIA, a large number of them Cubans, having a venomous reaction from the 1961 Bay of Pigs episode," he said.

As quick as he is to make such wild statements, the flamboyant Garrison is snail-slow in producing any convincing evidence to back up his denunciations of the CIA and FBI.

What he has done, however, is to convince the gullible and the congenital skeptics, all over the world, that a mass conspiracy did, indeed, exist. And he has encouraged those willing to grasp at anything that discredits the Warren report.

If Garrison actually has some proof—visible and believable—to go with his accusations, he ought to put up. Otherwise, he ought to shut up—now.

And those who are skeptical of the Warren report would be well advised to remain still more skeptical of big Jim Garrison.

STATINTL

Front Page	Back Page	Other Page
JOPLIN, MO. GLOBE		
M. 30,422		
S. 33,972		
JUN 5 1967		
Show Business		
<p>The New Orleans investigation by District Attorney Jim Garrison is good show business, if nothing else.</p> <p>Garrison says he thinks the Warren Commission report is wrong; that anti-Castro adventurers killed President Kennedy in Dallas, and that the <u>CIA</u> knows who they were.</p> <p>"There's no question about the fact," Garrison is quoted, "that Lee Harvey Oswald did not fire a shot there."</p> <p>The Garrison technique seems to be to offer a theory, then show why all the evidence to support it is absent. First, he says, the real assassins can't be located because the CIA is making every effort to block him from trailing them. Two-man teams of killers were firing from several directions at the presidential car, he says, but no empty rifle shells have been found "because the role of the second man in each case was to pick up the cartridges so that the shell casings could be disposed of as quickly as the guns . . ."</p> <p>As to why there were none of these alleged bullets found at the scene, they were "frangible" bullets, Garrison suggests. That is, they exploded and vanished in the air, like the rifles, the cars, the suspects, and any stray witnesses to document this tale.</p>		

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The Garrison technique seems to be to offer a theory, then show why all the evidence to support it is absent. First, he says, the real assassins can't be located because the CIA is making every effort to block him from trailing them. Two-man teams of killers were firing from several directions at the presidential car, he says, but no empty rifle shells have been found "because the role of the second man in each case was to pick up the cartridges so that the shell casings could be disposed of as quickly as the guns . . ."

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STATINTL

JUN 2 1967

Garrison's Conspiracy

Jim Garrison, the rambunctious district attorney of New Orleans, has established one thing so far in his investigation of President Kennedy's assassination. He has proved that a great many people in this country are so eager to find some great plot behind the President's death that they will grasp at straws.

According to a Harris Survey published in this newspaper Monday morning, one in every four Americans has been converted to the conspiracy theory in the last three or four months. Since nothing has happened in that time concerning the assassination except the opening of Mr. Garrison's circus, the only thing the change can be attributed to is that circus and the publicity it has had.

But it is far easier to stir the doubts of all of us who hate to think that Mr. Kennedy died only because of the malevolence of one man than it is to produce evidence of a sinister plot. And Mr. Garrison has yet to produce in public *any* evidence unless one considers as evidence the flights of fantasy that can be woven from bits of facts or the theories that seem to spring in full bloom from Mr. Garrison's brow.

Mr. Garrison does have an answer for everything—the press hindered his investigation; the CIA won't tell him what he wants to know; expended cartridges were not found at Dallas because men were designated to pick them up immediately; bullets were not found because they were of a type that disintegrate on contact; etc. But his answers are not facts or, even less, evidence.

The Inquest

STATINTL

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GRAND conspiracies need not be grand. There need be only a few central figures in a position to manipulate, wheedle, dupe, blackmail, and buy the bit actors. This is the theory of New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison as applied to the assassination of President Kennedy. "The people who engineered the killing of one of the finest Presidents we ever had are walking around today," he declares. "Not to do anything about it is un-American."

The Louisiana populist can hardly be accused of disloyalty. He has, he claims, discovered who killed Kennedy, who organized the plot, and what forces were involved in planning the various steps that led to the assassination. And he has done all this against formidable odds. He has been denounced and ridiculed by such columnists as Bob Considine, Jim Bishop and Victor Reisel. The press has, for the most part, slanted its coverage of his investigation to imply motives of personal glory and political gain. The government Establishment has given him the cold shoulder, and the FBI, which "cleared" two of his present suspects immediately following the assassination, refused to release its information to him.

The truth, according to Garrison, is certain to rock the republic as it gradually unfolds in court. He is convinced that Lee Harvey Oswald was not a triggerman, and that Jack Ruby was the puppet of a more sophisticated master. He is equally sure that the working level of the conspiracy was composed of rabid anti-Castro Cuban exiles in league with elements of the American paramilitary right. The con-

certed Establishment effort to confine the events of the assassination to Oswald and Ruby suggests the Garrison thesis: a vertically integrated plot rising step by step into high echelons of government and the military-industrial complex. "Honorable men did in Caesar," dryly observes the prosecutor with a fondness for historical metaphor.

Thus far, the dramatis personae of Garrison's terse drama have been wildly disparate. On February 22 of this year, after preliminary, lengthy questioning by the D.A.'s office and shortly before he was to be arrested by Garrison and charged with conspiracy to assassinate Kennedy, David William Ferrie was found dead in his cluttered New Orleans apartment.

The second major figure in Garrison's probe is 54-year-old Clay L. Shaw, retired executive director of the New Orleans International Trade Mart. Charged with conspiracy by Garrison, he is now awaiting trial.

A third individual expected to figure prominently in the Garrison inquiry is Manuel Garcia Gonzales. The New Orleans D.A. has come into possession of a photograph

by William W. Turner

JUNE 1967

JACKSON DAILY NEWS
 Jackson, Mississippi
 May 30, 1967

Garrison Gets House Support

Solons Ask Early Extradition Of 3

NEW ORLEANS (AP)—The Kennedy assassination probe of Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison has gathered support in the legislature and come under the critical view of the judge who will preside at the trial of the only man charged.

The House Monday adopted three resolutions urging the governors of Ohio, Texas and Iowa to speed the extradition of witnesses wanted by Garrison.

Meanwhile, Criminal Dist. Judge Edward A. Haggerty warned that anyone who makes public statements tending to deny a fair trial for Clay L. Shaw will be cited for contempt.

At a news conference called by the judge to announce stiffer guidelines for conduct of those concerned with the trial, Haggerty was asked if he felt anyone had been guilty of prejudicial statements.

"That's the reason I'm having this press conference today," he answered, "because I feel that way."

The judge declined to be specific.

At Baton Rouge, representatives passed resolutions requesting the speedy extradition of Sandra Moffett McMains from Iowa, Sergio Arcacha Smith from Texas and Gordon Novel from Ohio.

The resolutions passed after some opposition developed among legislators who felt the House was interfering with executive functions.

From Ohio, Gov. James A. Rhodes sent a request to Louisiana asking for more information on the second extradition request for the return of Gordon Novel to face a burglary and conspiracy charge in New Orleans.

Novel, 29, a former French Quarter lounge owner, has been termed an important witness in Garrison's investigation into the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

In a letter to Gov. John McKeithen, the Ohio governor asked for a clarification on whether an assistant district attorney is empowered in Louisiana to sign a document charging Novel with conspiracy to commit a burglary.

A spokesman for Rhodes said Ohio law requires that the individual who signs an information for extradition must have personal knowledge of the alleged crime.

The guidelines announced by Judge Haggerty supplemented other rules of conduct on the case he issued March 27 and April 7.

He said, "The court now finds it necessary to supplement the aforesaid orders because of the barrage of claims and counter-claims, charges and counter-charges, by many persons who

were and are directly affected by such orders."

He went on to say: "This court is not trying the Warren Commission report, the FBI, the CIA, the Secret Service or any other person or agency."

Garrison contends that some employes and former employes of federal agencies withheld information from the Warren Commission in connection with the 1963 assassination in Dallas.

The district attorney said last week his probe showed the true assassins were a guerrilla team of "Cuban adventurers" formerly employed by the CIA and that Lee Harvey Oswald was not the killer, as determined by the Warren Commission.

Front Page Back Page Other Page

COLUMBUS, OHIO
CITIZEN-JOURNAL

M-112,447

MAY 29 1967

Novel Denies CIA Pays His Legal Fees

Gordon Novel Sunday denied a charges by New Orleans district attorney Jim Garrison that the CIA was paying his legal fees.

But he said in jest he'd forward the bills to the Central Intelligence Agency.

His Ohio attorney, Jerry Weiner, of Columbus, was not immediately available for comment. However, last week Weiner said Novel had worked once for the CIA, in

connection with the Bay of Pigs invasion of Cuba in 1961. He said that was the only time Novel was involved with the CIA.

In a letter to CIA chief, Richard Helms, Sunday, the former New Orleans bar operator said, "today, according to the Jolly Green Giant, or better the Cardiff Giant (Mr. Garrison) you guys are paying my legal fees to my Louisiana and Ohio attorneys."

"That's strange," he added, "since my attorneys are crying and pressing me because of not being paid for my various legal wrecking moves of this jolly big fraud."

Garrison named Novel as a material witness in his investigation of the Kennedy assassination and subpoenaed him to appear before a grand jury probing an alleged plot to murder the President.

Novel left New Orleans and came to Columbus—later filing suit against Garrison and his financial backers in connection with the material witness accusation.

Louisiana authorities have been trying to extradite him, but so far without success.

Ohio sent back the first set of extradition papers for "technical error." An aide to Ohio Gov. James A. Rhodes said Friday a second set of extradition papers had been received but they were "still defective."

Memphis, Tenn.

May 29, 1967

Garrison, Jim

Strictly Confidential
On Trial of Shaw

NEW ORLEANS, May (UPI) — Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr. Monday warned both sides that he would cite for contempt anyone who violates the guidelines he laid down for the conspiracy trial of Clay L. Shaw.

Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison, who is investigating the assassination of President Kennedy, charged that Shaw conspired with Lee Harvey Oswald and the late David Ferrie to murder the President.

The Warren Commission said Oswald acted alone.

Garrison said anti-Castro Latins and persons known to have associated with the Central Intelligence Agency committed the act.

"This court is not, repeat not, trying the Warren Commission report, the FBI, the CIA, the Secret Service, or any other agency," Haggerty said.

Garrison Gives Theory on JFK

NEW YORK. — (AP) — On a weekend radio and television program, New Orleans Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison summed up his conspiracy theory.

President John F. Kennedy was not killed by Lee Oswald, but by a group of conspirators composed of Latin Americans opposed to Cuban Prime Minister Fidel Castro and of former employees of the U. S. Central Intelligence Agency — CIA.

Oswald was not a CIA agent, but "was obviously an intelligence employee of the United States government."

Although the CIA was not involved in the plot Garrison alleges, it "concealed from the Warren Commission, from the American people, from the President and from the world, the fact that its employees, its former employees, were involved in the assassination of the President."

NEW ORLEANS. — District Attorney Jim Garrison is no buffoon to this writer. And the case he laid out to me contains several impressive features — provided you have studied the Warren Commission Report.

The report's 26 volumes include 3,154 exhibits, the testimony of 552 witnesses and transcriptions, reports of affidavits covering 26,550—yes, 26,550—interviews by FBI, Secret Service and other agencies. The report has 17,815 pages, totals 10,400,000 words and weighs 65 pounds. It's impossible to evaluate Garrison's points unless you've done this home-work.

* * *

IN THE WARREN COMMISSION'S judgment Lee Harvey Oswald, a pro-Communist, killed President Kennedy, acted alone in doing so, and there was no conspiracy. Garrison begins with a totally different approach.

"I was forced to," he told me, "as various pieces of evidence began coming in here in New Orleans."

Some of these pieces came from a miserable collection of hoodlums whom Garrison calls "terrible witnesses." But other pieces that appear to contradict the commission's judgment stand on their own merits.

All available evidence caused the commission to conclude that Oswald did not know Jack Ruby, who killed him; and arrested New Orleans businessman Clay L. Shaw contends that he knew neither Oswald nor Ruby.

Garrison turned to Volume XVI, Page 58, of the report. Oswald kept a diary. It is filled with cryptic figures and notations. Page 58 shows a note Oswald made: "P.O. Box 19106." Clay Shaw's notebook, seized when his name was searched on the day (March 1) Garrison arrested Shaw, contains the identical note.

GARRISON DEMONSTRATED for me the simple code that translates "P.O. Box 19106" into WHITEHALL 1-5601. Garrison found that Ruby had an unpublished telephone number in Dallas in 1963. And that number was WHITEHALL 1-5601.

This development would connect Oswald with both Shaw and Ruby.

Moreover, by the same simple code, Oswald consistently employs 4900 and 1300 as routine masking numbers. Garrison pointed out to me that Oswald lived here on Magazine Street's 4800 block; Shaw lives on Dauphine Street's 1300 block. But Garrison demonstrated it practically at random from Oswald's diary.

The man Garrison now wants most to find is a Latin, likewise revealed, whom Garrison has traced back to the Bay of Pigs debacle.

In fact, Garrison traces his whole case back to the Bay of Pigs. "You have to start there or you get no place in the New Orleans evidence," he said.

* * *

ALTHOUGH I MUST oversimplify it, this will be his contention to the court:

That Cuban anti-Castro refugees, bitterly disillusioned by the Bay of Pigs debacle, took out their anger on President Kennedy — especially after his emotionally stirring promise to the freedom fighters in Miami "to return their flag to you in a free Cuba" proved not to be the U.S. plan at all.

That Oswald was produced as a "bill-board character" who flaunted his pro-Communist fervor and thus increased the possibility that the wrath of America might precipitate real action for our liberation of Cuba.

Garrison can well be wrong, but certain parts of his New Orleans evidence will require a great deal of explaining sooner or later.

NEW ORLEANS STATISTICAL

Haggerty Stiffens Shaw Guidelines

Continued from Front Page

rectly affected by such orders.

"The above case allotted to this court is the trial of the state of Louisiana vs. Clay L. Shaw, and specifically charges a violation in the criminal code of a conspiracy to commit murder.

"This court is not trying the Warren Commission report, the FBI, the CIA, the Secret Service or any other person or agency.

"This court would be less than honest were it not to admit that said agencies may or may not be directly or indirectly related to the trial of Mr. Clay L. Shaw.

"Such being the case, the widespread comments and charges, directly or indirectly, by persons necessarily involved the future trial of the above entitled case."

District Attorney Jim Garrison has charged that the CIA and other federal agencies in events relating to the assassination of the President in Dallas on Nov. 22, 1963. He appeared on local television last week and on national TV yesterday making such statements.

"I wish emphatically to state that after the (Shaw) case has been finally concluded, irrespective of the verdict, I shall take appropriate judicial action, if necessary, to cite for contempt those persons who have violated the orders of this court, including these orders issued today," Judge Haggerty said.

"IN CONNECTION with this specific matter, I feel that it is unnecessary to state that in law a person may not do indirectly that which he is prohibited from doing directly."

The judge declined to elaborate on his statement, saying "it speaks for itself." He did say he would save the contempt citations for after the trial because they could "bring out all sorts of angles which would further endanger" a fair trial.

In his expanded guidelines to the news media and bar, Judge Haggerty cited certain provisions adopted by the state of Louisiana in April, 1964, and concurred in by the state bar association and the various news media, he said.

Among these provisions were:

"For the news media:

"To preserve the individual's rights to a fair trial, news

stories of crime should contain only a factual statement of the arrest and attending circumstances.

"The following should be avoided:

"1. Publication of interviews with subpoenaed witnesses after an indictment is returned.

"2. Publication of the criminal record or discreditable acts of the accused after an indictment is returned or during the trial unless made part of the evidence in the court record. The defendant is being tried on the charge for which he is accused and not on his record. (Publication of a criminal record could be grounds for a libel suit.)

"3. Publications of confessions after an indictment or bill of information is returned unless made a part of the evidence in the court record.

"4. Publication of testimony stricken by the court unless reported as having been stricken.

"5. Editorial comment preceding or during trial, tending to influence judge or jury.

"6. The publication of any 'leaks,' statements or conclusions as to the innocence or guilt, implied or expressed, by the police or prosecuting authorities or defense counsel.

"7. Good taste should prevail in the selection, printing, and broadcasting of the news. Morbid or sensational details of criminal behavior should not be exploited."

"For the Bar":

"To preserve the individual's rights to a fair trial in a court of law the following guidelines are prescribed for the bar:

"1. A factual statement of the arrest and circumstances and incidents thereof of a person charged with a crime is permissible, but the following should be avoided:

"A. Statements or conclusions as to the innocence or guilt, implied or expressed, by the prosecuting authorities or defense counsel.

"B. Out-of-court statements by prosecutors or defense attorneys to news media in advance of or during trial, stating what they expect to prove, whom they propose to call as witnesses or public criticism of either judge or jury.

"C. Issuance by the prosecuting authorities, counsel for the defense or any person having official connection with the case of any statements relative to the conduct of the accused, statements, 'confessions' or admissions made by the accused or other matters bearing on the issue to be tried.

"D. Any other statement or press release to the news media in which the source of the statement remains undisclosed."

NEW ORLEANS
STATES-ITEM

MONDAY, MAY 29, 1967

VOL. 90-40.

STATINTL

PRICE 10c

Shaw Trial Guidel Stiffened by Ha

Hints Some Could Be In Contempt

Criminal District Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr. today stiffened his guidelines for actions by persons involved in the trial of Clay L. Shaw and hinted that some persons may be cited for contempt.

At a news conference called by Judge Haggerty to explain his guidelines, the judge was asked if he felt that anyone has been guilty of contempt in his opinion up to today. He replied:

"That's the reason I'm having this press conference today, because I feel that way."

The judge said that any contempt citations would come after the trial of Shaw, charged with criminal conspiracy in the slaying of President John F. Kennedy.

He said that to reveal them sooner would further lessen the chances of getting a verdict.

JUDGE HAGGERTY read a prepared statement supplementing previous guidelines issued by him governing dissemination of information by news media, attorneys and others connected with the case. The judge said:

"The court now finds it necessary to supplement the aforesaid orders because of the barrage of claims and counterclaims, charges and countercharges, by many persons who were and are di-

Turn to Page 4, Column 4

STATINTL

THE TIMES-PICAYUNE, NEW ORLEANS

D.A. Issues New Claims to Arrests in Death Probe

Reiterates Points Pertaining to Death Probe

District Attorney Jim Garrison, appearing before a nationwide audience Sunday, reiterated a number of points concerning his presidential assassination probe, and issued new claims pertaining to arrests.

"We are going to have to defer any other arrests" until later, said Garrison, but he added that "there will be other arrests and they will probably be before the trial" of retired businessman Clay L. Shaw.

No date has been set for the 54-year-old Shaw's trial on charges that he conspired to kill President John F. Kennedy.

The DA has contended that Kennedy was not killed by Lee Harvey Oswald whom the Warren Commission claims was the lone assassin.

REITERATES VIEWS

Appearing on the ABC radio-television program "Issues and Answers" Garrison summed up his conspiracy theory like this:

"Kennedy was killed, not by Oswald, but by a group of conspirators made up of Latin Americans opposed to Cuban Premier Fidel Castro and of former enemies of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency — CIA.

"Oswald himself was not a CIA agent. He was obviously an intelligence employee of the United States government."

"The CIA, although not involved in the plot, concealed from the Warren Commission, from the American people, from the President and from the world, the fact that its employees, its former employees, were involved in the assassination of the President."

Garrison reiterated his call for a Congressional investigation of the CIA.

The conspiracy, Garrison said, included Oswald, Shaw, and the

Oswald to death in a Dallas police station, in view of millions of television watchers.

'EASY TO DO'

Garrison added he is "going to connect Ruby with the conspiracy and that is going to be very easy to do."

When Shaw was arrested March 1, Garrison said, as he has ever since, that more arrests would be forthcoming.

Asked Sunday when they would be made, Garrison said:

"As a result of some experiences we have had—and I certainly don't blame the press. Naturally, they want to know about an interesting matter like this, but our office was almost put out of commission as if it were bombarded by artillery. We are going to have to defer any further arrests to try and make them at a later date.

"But there will be other arrests and they will probably be before the trial."

Asked how he would judge himself if, after all, he fails to prove his allegations, Garrison said "the question will not arise, because we have already proved it and we have the evidence."

"But even if it were to, hypothetically," he added, "my

evaluation would be: At least I know this is the first step in an investigation by any agency in the assassination.

STATINTL

STATINTL

Garrison Says Further Arrests Face Delays

NEW YORK (AP)—New Orleans Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison says "we are going to have to defer any further arrests" until later in his investigation of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

He said in a television and radio interview that additional arrests probably will be made before the trial of Clay L. Shaw, New Orleans businessman accused by Garrison of participating in a conspiracy to kill Kennedy. No date has been set for his trial.

Garrison has maintained since Shaw was arrested March 1 that more arrests would be made.

Asked yesterday when the arrests would be made, Garrison replied: "As a result of some experiences we have had—and I certainly don't blame the press; naturally, they want to know about an interesting matter like this, but our office was almost put out of commission as if it were bombarded by artillery—we are going to have to defer any further arrests, to try and make them at a later date. But there will be further arrests and they will probably be before the trial."

Garrison contends that the Warren Commission, which investigated Kennedy's death, was mistaken in its conclusion that Lee Harvey Oswald, acting alone, fired the shots that killed Kennedy in Dallas Nov. 22, 1963.

Garrison summed up his conspiracy theory, which goes like this:

Kennedy was not killed by Oswald, but by a group of conspirators composed of Latin Americans opposed to Cuban Prime Minister Fidel Castro and of former employees of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency.

Oswald was not a CIA agent, but "was obviously an intelligence employe of the United States government."

Although the CIA was not involved in the plot that Garrison alleges, it "concealed from the Warren Commission, from the American people, from the President and from the world, the fact that its employes, its former employes were involved in the assassination of the President."

Garrison said the conspiracy included Oswald, Shaw and the late David W. Ferrie, also of New Orleans.

Garrison also has said there was a link between Oswald and Jack Ruby, who shot Oswald to death in a Dallas police station as millions watched on television.

Garrison added that he is "going to connect Ruby with the conspiracy and that is going to be very easy to do."

WASHINGTON STATE
MAY 29 1967

STATINTL

Vanishing Act

It may not be much else, but the New Orleans investigation by District Attorney Jim Garrison is wonderful show business. It's the best act since Houdini made an elephant disappear.

Garrison thinks the Warren Commission is all wrong, that a bunch of anti-Castro adventurers killed Kennedy in Dallas, and that the CIA knows who they were.

"There is no question at all about the fact," he declares in a confident phrase, "that Lee Harvey Oswald did not fire a shot there."

The Garrison technique is to offer a theory, then show why all the evidence to support it is absent. First, he says, the real assassins can't be located because the CIA is making every effort to block him from trailing them. Then he ex-

plains that two-man teams of killers were firing from several directions at the Presidential car, but no empty rifle shells have been found because "the role of the second man in each case was to pick up the actual cartridges, taken on the bounce so to speak, so that the cartridges could be disposed of as quickly as the guns . . ."

Why weren't all these bullets located at the scene? "It appears they used frangible bullets," Garrison suggests. In other words, a special exploding variety that vanished in thin air, like the rifles, the cars, the suspects, and any stray witnesses to document this tale.

Garrison may not be getting many convictions these days, but he's wonderful at story-telling and sleight-of-hand. Maybe Disneyland could use him.

Dallas Law Officers Say Oswald Did Fire at JFK

STATINTL

Discount Guerrilla Team Theory of Garrison

By PEGGY SIMPSON

DALLAS, Tex. (AP) — Three Dallas officers active in the investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy in 1963 say that Orleans Parish Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison is wrong when he says that Lee Harvey Oswald never fired a shot.

These key investigators also discount the New Orleans prosecutor's theory that a team of guerrillas fanned out on the crest of a park to kill Kennedy and escape undetected.

"I don't think there's any question but that Oswald did some shooting, and indications are all of the shooting," said Dist. Atty. Henry Wade.

Retired Police Chief Jesse Curry, who drove the car preceding the President's in the motorcade, said there was no ruckus on the Dealey Plaza lawn preceding the shooting, as Garrison claims.

COULD HAVE BEEN SEEN

He said if guerrilla gunmen had crouched behind a three-foot stone wall in the plaza as Garrison says, Curry and Sheriff Bill Decker and Secret Service men could have seen them from the street as they drove by. He said his policemen atop the railroad overpass overlooking Dealey Plaza likewise could have spotted any persons behind the stone wall or even behind the 5-foot-tall picket fence which is 26 feet in back of the stone wall.

"There were people in the park and by the stone wall but they sure weren't squatted down shooting, I'll tell you that," Curry said. "We just didn't see anything that would indicate that at all."

For eight months, Garrison has independently been scrutinizing the assassination, vowing to prove the Warren Commission wrong in its finding that Oswald alone killed Kennedy and that Jack Ruby also acted in-

dependently when he gunned down Oswald during a jail transfer two days later.

CONSPIRACY CLAIMED

Garrison says he has uncovered a conspiracy to kill Kennedy between Oswald, a now-dead pilot, David Ferrie, a New Orleans businessman, Clay Shaw, and others.

He says the Central Intelligence Agency is concealing the whereabouts of the assassins because they had been CIA employees.

"I never did rule out some encouragement of Oswald," said Wade, "but whether there was a conspiracy or an accomplice before or after the assassination is a matter of speculation. I don't know."

"It was his gun, there were three empty shells by the window, he was seen in the window, his prints were found there, and everybody else was down watching the motorcade and he was upstairs," Wade said.

Wade and Curry said they looked but found no proof that Oswald and Ruby knew each other.

FAILED LIE DETECTOR

Wade said 8 or 10 persons volunteered information that Ruby and Oswald were together on occasions but he said he could not vouch for the credibility of any of them. A local lawyer failed a lie detector test about such beliefs and some of the other informants were alleged homosexuals or police characters.

Garrison said the assassins apparently used "frangible bullets," forbidden by the Geneva Treaty, that explode into little pieces and leave nothing behind to be traced to the gun. He said these bullets would be favored by forces working for an intelligence agency.

A firearms expert here said a frangible bullet does indeed fragment into tiny pieces—but the shattering is upon impact, before any penetration. The soft, compressed graphite bullets are used for target practice and might barely pierce a tin can at 50 yards. The firearms expert said he knew of no bullet which

combines the characteristics Garrison named, since soft-nose bullets which cause a gaping wound and much internal damage leave traceable elements.

The FBI identified a whole bullet found, after the assassination on a stretcher as coming from Oswald's rifle and said

fragments of a second bullet came from the same rifle.

Curry said Garrison's probe hasn't shaken any Warren Commission findings, as far as he is concerned.

No Special Treatment for Novel—Governor

Gordon Novel, wanted as a material witness by District Attorney Jim Garrison, will be treated "just like any other citizen" if he returns to Louisiana, Gov. John J. McKeithen said Friday.

McKeithen has refused to agree to a request by Novel that he be granted police protection and immunity from arrest should he be invited to speak before the Legislature.

The 29-year-old fugitive witness, wanted by Garrison for questioning in connection with his probe of the death of President John F. Kennedy, has been freed on \$10,000 bond in Columbus, Ohio, and is fighting extradition to Louisiana on a charge of conspiring to commit burglary of a Houma munitions bunker.

Novel said he believed a resolution would be introduced before the Legislature in Baton Rouge Friday inviting him to appear before the body. However, the lawmakers adjourned for the weekend Thursday and there was no indication that he would be asked to show.

COPIES SOUGHT

Meanwhile, Garrison asked Friday for copies of a letter allegedly directed to the Central Intelligence Agency by Novel. Novel's New Orleans attorney, Steven Plotkin, claims his client did write the letter which was reportedly found beneath linoleum in Novel's former French Quarter apartment.

Earlier this week, Plotkin said Novel had worked for the CIA here during 1961. The attorney received a copy and

Although Plotkin said Novel wrote the draft and added that "everything . . . as far as Novel is concerned, is actually the truth," his client seemed to contradict the attorney by claiming that the letter was a "last trap" for Garrison.

"Mr. Garrison has finally fallen into the last trap. I thought his fine Cajun gumshoes were going to miss it. Under the rug, ha, ha," Novel

said. But actually, it was not investigators who found it.

The letter was received by the New Orleans States-Item through a college professor who got it from a student. A girlfriend of the student who is now renting Novel's former apartment located the letter beneath linoleum on the kitchen sink drainboard.

The DA has charged that the CIA is engaging in a "monstrous coverup" of Kennedy's murder, and has duped the Warren Commission into reaching a false conclusion. The commission found that the President was shot by New Orleans native Lee Harvey Oswald who acted alone.

Plotkin, who said Novel was a CIA "intermediary" with anti-Castro Cubans, also claimed that Novel had "little or nothing to do with the Bay of Pigs invasion and certainly had nothing to do with the assassination of President Kennedy."

In the letter found in Novel's apartment, the former local bar owner asks a "Mr. Weiss" to get him out of "this mess" by an unspecified date in March.

Judging by the time sequences the letter describes, it was probably written in late January or early February of this year. The Mr. Weiss referred to is presumably connected with the CIA.

**NEW ORLEANS, LA.
TIMES-PICAYUNE**

M - 190,636

S - 306,325

MAY 27 1967

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Earlier this week, Plotkin said Novel had worked for the CIA here during 1961. The attorney received a copy and transcript of the correspondence earlier this week.

Although Plotkin said Novel wrote the draft and added that "everything . . . as far as Novel is concerned, is actually the truth," his client seemed to contradict the attorney by claiming that the letter was a "last trap" for Garrison.

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In Detroit, Mich., an attorney for the late Jack Ruby Friday asked the American and Louisiana Bar Associations to consider

disbarring Garrison for "unwarranted and reckless attacks on the Warren Commission Report and its members."

Attorney Sol Dann sent letters to both groups urging them to intervene in all proceedings concerning the assassination of Kennedy, specially Garrison's investigation.

"This request is made to put an end to any further exploitation of this horrible tragedy and prevent a repetition of the carnival proceedings that prevailed before Judge (Joe B.) Brown in Dallas," said Dann.

In reply, Garrison told newsmen here that Dann is "well aware of the total involvement of Jack Ruby with regard to the assassination."

"He is doing his best to block any successful inquiry," Garrison said. "This is very understandable because my objective inquiry into the murder of President Kennedy will necessarily reveal the involvement, not only of individuals associated with the Central Intelligence Agency, but of Jack Ruby himself."

Ruby's brother, Earl Ruby of Detroit, has vigorously challenged Garrison's claims that Jack Ruby was linked to any plot to kill Kennedy.

A further development in the case came Friday in Nashville, Tenn., where a police investigator said he has yet to produce evidence that Novel was wounded there Sunday.

The investigation into a reported shooting stemmed from

a statement by Charles Walker, president of a Nashville radio station, that he, Novel, and the station's news director were sitting in a vehicle in front of the station when the car was riddled with gunfire. Nashville police said they had been unable to discuss the incident with Novel since then.

STATINTL

M-318,459
S-348,831

STATINTL

MAY 27 1967

Public Affairs

WAS OSWALD A DOUBLE AGENT?

By GEN. THOMAS LANE

WASHINGTON.

The disclosures made by District Attorney Jim Garrison in New Orleans about the alleged conspiracy to assassinate President Kennedy raise some fascinating questions about that event. Is it possible that Oswald was a double agent?

Garrison has charged that the CIA suppressed a photograph of Oswald and has demanded release of the picture. This photograph is reported to have been taken before the Cuban Embassy in Mexico City and to include a companion whose presence presumably relates to the purpose of the Oswald visit.

The District Attorney has also informed the Court that an address book seized in Clay Shaw's apartment, and which Shaw's lawyers were seeking to recover, contains a listing of Dallas P.O. Box 19,106. The same listing occurred in Oswald's notebook. There was no such Dallas P.O. Box, Garrison claims that this listing is the coded,

unlisted telephone number of Jack Ruby.

Much of the mystery enshrouded in the Warren Report would be explained if Oswald were a double agent. Why was he so promptly repatriated after renouncing his American citizenship? Why was his wife Marina so easily cleared for exit from the Soviet Union and for admission to the United States?

★

How did Oswald so easily get a passport for his trip to Mexico City? What was Ruby's motive in killing Oswald? Did the FBI and the Dallas police really goof in not picking up Oswald in their dragnet for the Kennedy visit, or did the FBI have assurances from CIA that Oswald was their man?

Enlisting a double agent is a hazardous but not uncommon gambit of intelligence operations. It must have seemed to Soviet intelligence that in sending Oswald back to the United States as a disillusioned utopian, they could use him to good effect here.

At the same time Oswald

would be a rare catch for the CIA. Here was a man who had apparently perverted the Soviet defenses, as his marriage to Marina attested. To enlist him in the work of CIA would be a normal intelligence objective.

Oswald, because of his background, would have ready access to left wing organizations in the United States. His employment would be consistent with what we know of CIA efforts in recent years to develop contacts with the American Left.

★

The critical question always relates to the ultimate loyalty of the double agent. We know now where Oswald's ultimate loyalty lay, but CIA may have made a different judgment. Perhaps it failed to keep him under the careful restraint which must always be used with double agents.

If Oswald were a double agent, that fact would also explain the performance of the Warren Commission. It would then be a first purpose of the commission to keep so colossal

a blunder from the knowledge of the American people and to construct some plausible alternative explanation of the tragedy.

These speculations are based upon the visible part of the iceberg. Much of the pertinent evidence is withheld from public view pending the trial of Clay Shaw. We know, however, that District Attorney Garrison made a showing which persuaded the grand jury of the cause for trial. We can only await the full revelation of the evidence and hope that the public will in time be entrusted with the whole truth.

If the double agent thesis is correct, we have another example of the dramatic quality of human experience. For Jack Kennedy was himself the architect of the opening to the left which characterized his administration, which used the CIA in so many domestic activities not warranted by its charter, and which prepared, psychologically at least, the opportunity which was given to Lee Harvey Oswald.

Novel Calls His Letter Last Trap for Garrison

STATINTL

Statement Is Dictated to Times-Picayune

Gordon Novel has told The Times-Picayune that a letter in his handwriting linking him with the Central Intelligence Agency represents "the last trap" for District Attorney Jim Garrison.

Novel, apparently anticipating public disclosure of the contents of the letter, Wednesday dictated a statement to The Times-Picayune to be published only after the letter was released.

The New Orleans States-Item, in its final edition Thursday, disclosed the letter which is said to "discovered." The story also included a statement by Steven Plotkin, Novel's New Orleans lawyer, that Novel worked for the CIA here in early 1961.

The letter reportedly was found under linoleum in Novel's New Orleans apartment. In the letter, Novel allegedly tells a "Mr. Weiss" that he wants to be taken "out of this mess" by an unspecified date in March of this year.

IMPORTANT WITNESS

Garrison has called Novel an important witness in his probe of an alleged conspiracy to murder President John F. Kennedy. Novel left New Orleans in mid-March.

The following is the statement which Novel dictated in a call from North Carolina:

"Mr. Garrison has finally fallen into the last trap. I thought his fine Cajun gumshoes were going to miss it. Under the rug, ha, ha, ha!

"The party is in the white paper can and will very shortly be over for him and all the witch hunters, from the governor on down.

"The letter should be checked against the extradition papers and statement of Marlene Mancuso. The new extradition papers now have a panel body truck wherein Mr. Garrison had tried to put Mr. Mark Lane's green Ford pickup truck puzzle

piece. Didn't fit, Big Jim, did it?

"Mr. Garrison lies himself the all powerful Samson. Samson slew the Philistines with the jawbone of an ass. Mr. Garrison is trying to slay our government with his asinine jaw.

"Mr. Garrison should not ask what more he can try to do for himself, but what in God's name was he trying to do our country. I am sure Ralph Schoenman in England and Thomas Buchanan in Paris will completely tell you."

Novel's latter reference is to critics of the Warren Report who have written in opposition to the findings of the Warren Commission.

Novel, after he disappeared from New Orleans, was arrested April 1 at Gahanna, Ohio, on a warrant charging him with conspiracy to burglarize an oil service company's munitions bunkers at Houma in 1961. Since his arrest, he has been free on bond and fighting extradition from Ohio.

The latest chapter in the extradition fight also came Thursday when the contents of the latest extradition papers sent to Ohio were released. Novel referred to this, too, in his statement.

An affidavit filed with the new extradition papers claims that Novel admitted his part in the 1961 munitions bunker burglary.

In his statement on the letter, Novel said the letter should be checked against the extradition papers and statement of Marlene Mancuso. Attempts Thursday to obtain a

copy of the first extradition papers and Miss Mancuso's Statement were not immediately successful.

Miss Mancuso has been identified as a former girl friend of Novel's.

Plotkin, Novel's attorney here, was quoted as saying his client served as an intermediary between the CIA and anti-Castro Cubans in New Orleans and in Miami prior to the April, 1961, Bay of Pigs invasion.

Garrison charged that persons connected with the CIA became angry at President Kennedy and plotted his death in Dallas. He claims the CIA covered up the story and duped the Warren Commission.

Plotkin was quoted as saying Novel's CIA work had "little or nothing to do with the Bay of Pigs invasion and certainly had nothing to do with the assassination of President Kennedy."

Plotkin could not be reached immediately Thursday afternoon regarding Novel's statement.

The letter found in Novel's apartment contains clipped phrases, cloak and dagger terminology and references to "top secret" activities.

LETTER QUOTED

Addressed to a Mr. Weiss, it says, in part:

"Our attorneys and others are in possession of complete sealed files containing all information concerning this matter. In the event of our sudden departure, either accidental or otherwise, they are instructed to simultaneously release same for public scrutiny in different areas."

The letter speaks of taking "appropriate counter action," the Novel letter said. "So relative to Garrison inquisition concerning us . . ." and suggests that the business of handling Garrison may be done "through military channels vis-a-vis the D.I.A. man."

D.I.A. is the abbreviation for Defense Intelligence Agency, an organization established by President Kennedy to supervise the CIA after the ill-fated Bay of Pigs invasion.

The States-Item story quoted Plotkin as saying the purpose of the letter was to inform the addressee "of activities going on in Louisiana." He said he did not know if it was ever sent.

Garrison says Plotkin and other attorneys representing figures in the case are being paid by the CIA. Plotkin has denied the charge.

A letter writing expert said the letter was written by Novel.

FRAUD ALLEGED

Plotkin said Novel has tapes, photographs and other data which will be released shortly and will "prove beyond any shadow of a doubt that Mr. Garrison's investigation is a fraud and a hoax."

Novel told The Times-Picayune that the letter would mention a "corporation" and that Garrison would use this as a method of linking him with the CIA.

The beginning of the letter follows:

"This letter is to inform you that District (Attorney) Jim Garrison has subpoenaed myself and an associate to testify before his Grand Jury on matters which may be classified TOP SECRET. Actions of individuals connected with DOUBLE-CHECK CORPORATION in Miami in the first quarter of 1961."

Double-Check Corporation has been identified in a recent book, "The Invisible Government," as a CIA front.

The book declares that Double Check was the company through which pilots and other persons connected with anti-Castro Cuban operations were recruited.

"We have no current contract available to inform of this situation," the Novel letter said. "So I took the liberty of writing you of current situation . . . expecting you to forward this through appropriate channels."

Although undated, the sequence of events mentioned in the letter places its writing sometime in late January or early February. It tells of avoiding one Garrison subpoena but says that attorneys have warned other subpoenas will follow.

STATINTL

FOLLOWS DEVIOUS PATH

'Letter' by Novel Adds to Mystery

A letter written by fugitive witness Gordon Novel added a new cloak-and-dagger twist today to the Kennedy assassination probe.

Attorney Steven Plotkin said Novel actually wrote the communication. Further, he said his client was working for the Central Intelligence Agency here in 1961.

But Novel called the letter a "trap" set for Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison, who is attempting to bring Novel back to New Orleans for questioning.

WHATEVER THE authenticity of the document, the circumstances of its discovery read like a chapter in a who-done-it.

The letter came into the hands of States-Item reporter Hoke May. This is how it happened.

The letter turned up when two girls were doing their spring housecleaning. It was well hidden in the fugitive witness' French Quarter apartment.

SO WELL HIDDEN, in fact, that a team of Federal Bureau of Investigation Agents and officers from Garrison's investigative squad missed it when they searched the rooms after Novel left town in March.

The girls, who rented the Novel apartment after his departure, found it during a thorough housecleaning and refurbishing session.

One of them turned it over to her boy friend. He, in turn, showed it to his professor at a New Orleans university.

The professor is a friend of May's.

THE LETTER was addressed to a Mr. Weiss and probably was written in late January or early February of this year, judging by the time sequence it describes.

When a copy was sent to him, Plotkin reviewed its contents, spoke to his client and told the States-Item Novel had drafted the letter.

He said, "Everything in the letter as far as Novel is concerned is actually the truth."

The contents of the missive are compounded of cryptic references, code names, and a plea for Weiss to get Novel "out of this mess" by an unspecified date in March of 1967.

THE LETTER appears to be a draft which later might be recopied or typed. There is no indication it was ever mailed, however, and Plotkin said he does not know whether the draft was sent "to the addressee."

Presumably, Weiss is connected with the CIA.

a CIA front organization which recruited pilots and other Cuban personnel for the Bay of Pigs Invasion in 1961.)

"WE HAVE NO current contact available to inform of this situation," the letter continues. "So I took the liberty of writing you direct and apprising you of current situation . . . expecting you to forward this through appropriate channels."

"Our contacts and activity of that period involved individuals presently . . . about to be indicted as conspirators in . . . Garrison's investigation."

"We have temporarily avoided one subpoena not to reveal Double-Chek activities or associate them with this mess. We want out of this thing before Thursday 3/ / 67. Our attorneys have been told to expect another subpoena to appear and testify on this matter. The Fifth Amendment and/or immunity (and) legal tactics will not suffice."

"MR. GARRISON is in possession of unsworn portions of this testimony. He is unaware of Double-Chek's involvement in this matter but has strong suspicions. I have been questioned extensively by local FBI recently as to whether or not I was involved with Double Chek's part."

CLAYTON FRITCHEY

STATINTL

Garrison Proves Only the Immunity of DAs

In New Orleans, there are those who say of Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison and his weird "solution" of the Kennedy assassination, "He's got something—at least he better have, or he'll be run out of town." But a more realistic view, perhaps, is that if he does leave town it will be to go to Baton Rouge, La., or Washington, D.C., as governor or senator.

Those who have been outraged by the performance of the district attorney long for the day of reckoning when he will have to put up or shut up, but that day may never come, or if it does there will have been so many doubts created that nothing will be settled, at least in the popular mind.

The one thing that Garrison has demonstrated so far is a deplorable defect in our system of criminal justice, in that a prosecuting attorney is a law unto himself. He literally can do or say almost anything, and get away with it. For all practical purposes, he is immune from punishment.

He has accused a prominent New Orleans businessman, Clay Shaw, of conspiring with others to kill Kennedy. But even if it turns out that Garrison has no case against him, even if it should be shown that the charges were trumped up against him, the defendant will have little or no recourse against his accuser.

Police officials can be sued and dismissed for false arrest, and others can be sued for slander, but conscience is about the only restraint on district attorneys around the country.

There is a federal criminal law (Section 242, Title 18, U.S. Code) that carries a one-year sentence for public officials who wilfully deny a person's constitutional rights. But it has never been invoked against prosecutors.

There is also a federal civil law (Section 1983, Title 42) that permits money damages for the same injury. Yet as elected officials and court officers, prosecutors are apparently immune to such civil suits. As Time magazine has observed, "Not in living memory has any American prosecutor ever been punished in any way for falsifying or misrepresenting evidence."

Over the years the Supreme Court has reversed countless convictions based on the dubious tactics of unscrupulous prosecutors but the sorry truth is that the reversals usually occur long after the prosecutor has left office, and hence cannot even be punished by the electorate.

Sir Arthur Goodhart, the distinguished American-born

Oxford law professor (now retired) recently had this to say about the Garrison investigation. "There has been a lot of talk about trial in the newspapers, but that isn't true in this case. They must publish what the district attorney says. This is an example of trial by the district attorney, which is the most unfortunate feature of our American criminal law system."

Sir Arthur called Garrison "publicity drunk," and said he had discredited U.S. justice abroad. The question, however, is not what foreigners, but Louisianans, think of Garrison. It is clear that the district attorney, an obvious student of the late Huey Long, thinks he knows how to win friends and influence voters in his own state.

He is not even disturbed by the open scepticism of U.S. Atty. Gen. Ramsey Clark, who says he knows of no new evidence turned up by Garrison, and adds, "I will be very much surprised if any exists." The prosecutor's answer is, "I am running this investigation,

not the President, not the attorney general."

In the long run, Garrison may not fare well in the courts (if the cases ever reach trial), but he may still fare quite well politically, for the polls show that a majority of Americans now seem to believe that Kennedy was the victim of some kind of a conspiracy.

Moreover, in now directing suspicion toward the Central Intelligence Agency, the prosecutor also is on popular ground, for after the recent disclosures about the CIA, Americans are probably ready to believe even the most outrageous insinuations against the spy agency.

Garrison presently is keeping himself on the front pages by charging the CIA with "blocking" the completion of his investigation. "We have a stone wall there," he says. Is this going to be the ultimate alibi if the Garrison case collapses? Running against the CIA for a higher office is something that even Huey Long might have admired.

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HUNTINGTON, W.VA.
HERALD-DISPATCH

M. 44,336

MAY 25 1967

Another Garrison Pipe Dream

DISTRICT ATTORNEY Jim Garrison of New Orleans has had another pipe dream.

He now declares that Lee Harvey Oswald had no hand in the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. The killers were "guerrilla fighters" (anti-Castro adventurers, Garrison calls them) who caught President Kennedy in a crossfire.

Furthermore, says Garrison, who dreams up a new plot every few days, the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) quite obviously knows who these guerrilla fighters were because they formerly worked for the CIA.

There is a grain of persuasion pulling in favor of this portion of Garrison's tall tale, since it seems that nearly everybody in the United

States has been directly or indirectly on the CIA payroll at one time or another.

GARRISON IS willing to concede, however, that the CIA didn't plan the murder of the President or know about it in advance.

The best way to deal with this fellow, it seems to us, is to ignore him. The report of the Warren Commission, backed up by such private but favored students of the crime as William Manchester, identifies the slayer of President Kennedy as Lee Harvey Oswald — acting without the support of confederates or any kind of organization.

It's time the muck-rakers and publicity-seekers were silenced by denying them time on the air or space in the press.

MAY 24 1967

KENNEDY PLOT CLAIM BARED

Garrison Says 3 Guerrillas Shot Down President

New Orleans, May 23 (AP) — District Attorney Jim Garrison said today guerrilla fighters shooting in a crossfire from three points assassinated President John F. Kennedy.

His eight-month investigation also shows, Garrison told the Associated Press in an interview, that the CIA is concealing the whereabouts of the assassins.

The killers—anti-Castro adventurers—were helped by an unarmed fellow conspirator who caused a ruckus in Dealey Plaza, Garrison said.

“It’s quite obvious that the CIA knew who they were,” Garrison said, “because they had previously been CIA employees.”

He said Lee Harvey Oswald, the man named by the Warren Commission as the lone assassin, was not the one who killed Mr. Kennedy.

“There is no question at all about the fact that Lee Harvey Oswald did not fire a shot there,” said Garrison.

“Bullet Fired From Front”

“The President was killed by a bullet that was fired from the front. That was not the only time he was hit from the front. There was a crossfire situation set up, which involved at least two pairs of men in the front—apparently two men behind the stone wall and two behind the picket fence, which is a little bit in back of the stone wall.

“The role of the second man in each case was to pick up the actual cartridges, taken on the bounce so to speak, so that the cartridges could be disposed of as quickly as the guns, which were apparently tossed in the back of cars. There were cars parked immediately behind.

“One Man In Back”

“In addition to those in front, they had at least one man in the back who was shooting, although it is becoming increasingly apparent that he was not shooting from the sixth floor of the book depositor.

“We have located one other person who was involved in the operation. He was one of the adventurers who was involved in the anti-Castro activities, who was not using a gun but who was engaged in a row in Dealey Plaza in order to aid those who had guns.

A Precision Operation

“You had in effect a group of men operating as a guerrilla team. It was a precision operation and was carried out very coolly and with a lot of coordination.”

“It appears they used frangible bullets,” Garrison continued. “They are forbidden by the Geneva treaty, but are the kind of bullets that are quite often used—or would be used—for an assassination project by intelligence forces or forces employed by an intelligence agency, because there is assurance even beforehand that there will be no bullets, no slugs remaining, with any of the landmarks of the guns to help authorities identify the guns. Frangible bullets explode into little pieces.”

Escape Not Known

Exactly how the assassins escaped is not known, Garrison said, but “we know they left the scene in cars . . . and headed in all different directions.”

The district attorney said he did not believe the CIA planned the Kennedy murder, or knew of it beforehand. But he said the CIA is making every effort to prevent his office from trailing the assassins.

Front Page	Edi Page	Other Page
MUNCIE, IND. STAR		
M-31,060 S-34,822		
MAY 24 1967		
O.K., Jim, Let's Hear It		
<p>New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison says Lee Harvey Oswald did not kill President John F. Kennedy. He adds that the Central Intelligence Agency "knows the names of every man involved and the names of the individuals who pulled the triggers from the grassy knoll and the stone wall area."</p> <p>Garrison has been much in the news of late since starting his "investigation" of the Kennedy assassination but the astounding conclusion he uttered in saying Oswald is innocent and he knows who the killer is demands proof.</p> <p>The American public has a right to know what is going on. If Garrison has any facts it is time he reveals them. If, as he charges, the CIA "through devious ways and through intermediaries is actually paying lawyers to block the completion" of his investigation of the presidential assassination, let him present his proofs.</p> <p>The Garrison probe so far reads like a bad detective novel with shots fired at persons connected with the probe, mysterious deaths of alleged "principals" and the hinting of revelations which never come.</p> <p>It's time for Garrison to put up or shut up.</p>		

STATINTL

NEW ORLEANS, LA.
TIMES-PICAYUNE

M - 190,636
S - 306,325
MAY 24 1967

QUIROGA CALLED FOR GRAND JURY

Ex-Associate of Fugitive
in Garrison Probe

A one-time close friend of Sergio Arcacha Smith, a fugitive witness in Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison's Kennedy death plot investigation, was subpoenaed Tuesday by deputies of Criminal Sheriff Louis A. Heyd Jr. to appear before the Grand Jury at 2 p. m. Wednesday.

The subpoena was issued for Carlos Quiroga, 30, and served on his wife at their residence, 3134 Derby pl.

This is the second subpoena which has been served on Quiroga. He was previously ordered to appear on May 10, but was not required to testify that day.

Arcacha Smith, now residing in Dallas, Tex., and fighting



CARLOS QUIROGA

Subpoenaed by Grand Jury.

extradition to Louisiana, founded the Cuban Democratic Revolutionary Front in New Orleans in 1960 and was its head the following year.

Quiroga was a member of the front, which occupied offices at 544 Camp until early 1962. He denies any knowledge of the alleged plot to kill Kennedy.

NEW PAPERS SENT

He has said that accused

Harvey Oswald was a Communist and that he has proof to that effect.

Garrison, however, charges that Oswald was an agent of the Central Intelligence Agency and that the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the CIA collaborated to cover up Oswald's involvement with anti-Castro Cubans.

Earlier Tuesday, William Redmann, executive counsel to Gov. John J. McKeithen, said new extradition papers seeking the return of former New Orleans night club operator Gordon Novel were dispatched to Gov. James Rhodes in Columbus, Ohio.

Sources say that Novel, who was reportedly shot at and wounded by flying glass in Nashville, Tenn., Sunday, has traveled South to hide. Efforts to contact Novel Tuesday were unsuccessful.

The new extradition order for Novel comes almost a month after Gov. Rhodes rejected the first extradition papers.

He asked for technical corrections in the original papers sent back to Gov. McKeithen April 21 and also wanted to know if a federal crime was involved in the D.A.'s charge that Novel conspired to burglarize a munitions bunker in Houma, La., during August, 1961.

DA POWER MAD, CLAIM

Garrison says Arcacha Smith, David W. Ferrie and Novel were involved in the burglary plot.

Both Arcacha Smith and Novel are free on bond.

Ernest Colvin Jr., Arcacha's lawyer, says his client is willing to talk with Garrison about the Kennedy probe "so long as he doesn't have to go into Garrison's lair."

At an extradition hearing Monday in Austin, Tex., Colvin charged that Garrison is a "man who is power mad," and that Arcacha fears for his life if returned to New Orleans.

Colvin added that Garrison uses "the law like a damn

club and this the type of thing the governor of Texas should not put his stamp of approval on."

Texas Gov. John Connally was wounded during the Kennedy assassination. No decision on the Arcacha extradition is expected for several days.

THREATENING CALL

Jerry Weiner, Gordon Novel's Columbus attorney, said Novel returned to Columbus after the

Mashon in the back who was shooting. Although it is becoming increasingly apparent that he was not shooting from the sixth floor of the book depository.

He said he received a telephone call threatening Novel's life Friday.

Weiner added that the call "sounded like it was long distance," and the voice told him, "If Novel doesn't return to New Orleans on his own, he's going to return in a hearse."

The only man charged with complicity in Kennedy's murder is Clay L. Shaw, a 54-year-old retired New Orleans businessman and former managing director of the International Trade Mart.

He is free on \$10,000 bond awaiting trial.

DA Says CIA Hides Killer's Whereabouts

By LAURA FOREMAN
Associated Press Writer

The CIA is concealing the whereabouts of the actual assassins of President John F. Kennedy, Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison said Tuesday.

Garrison told The Associated Press in an interview his investigation shows that President Kennedy was killed by a group of anti-Castro adventurers who formerly worked for the Central Intelligence Agency.

"It's quite obvious that the CIA knew who they were," Garrison said, "because they had previously been CIA employees."

He said Lee Harvey Oswald, the man named by the Warren Commission as the lone assassin, was not the one who killed Kennedy.

"There is no question at all about the fact that Lee Harvey Oswald did not fire a shot there," said Garrison.

'FIRED FROM FRONT'

"The President was killed by a fatal bullet that was fired from the front. That was not the only time he was hit from the front. There was a crossfire situation set up, which involved at least two pairs of men in the front, apparently two men behind the stone wall and two behind the picket fence, which is a little bit in back of the stone wall."

"The role of the second man in each case was to pick up the actual cartridges, taken on the bounce so to speak, so that the cartridges could be disposed of as quickly as the guns, which were apparently tossed in the back of cars. There were cars parked immediately behind."

"In addition to those men in front, they had at least one

man in the back who was shooting. Although it is becoming increasingly apparent that he was not shooting from the sixth floor of the book depository.

PARTICIPANT LOCATED

"We have located one other person who was involved in the operation. He was one of the adventurers who was involved in the anti-Castro activities, who was not using a gun but who was engaged in a row in Dealey Plaza in order to aid those who had guns."

"You had in effect a group of men operating as a guerrilla team. It was a precision operation and was carried out very coolly and with a lot of coordination."

It appears they used frangible bullets," Garrison continued. "They are forbidden by the Geneva Treaty, but are the kind of bullets that are quite often used — or would be used — for an assassination project by intelligence forces or forces employed by an intelligence agency, because there is assurance even beforehand that there will be no bullets, no slugs remaining, with any of the landmarks of the guns to help authorities identify the guns. Frangible bullets explode into little pieces."

NOT CIA PLAN, BELIEF

The district attorney said he did not believe the CIA planned the Kennedy murder, or knew of it beforehand. But he said the CIA is making every effort to prevent his office from trailing the assassins.

"But as far as the individuals participating, they were not, in our regard, CIA men as of the day of the assassination," Garrison added.

Garrison said the Central Intelligence Agency could slow down, but not stop, his investigation. He added, "The CIA is a major menace to the democracy I thought we lived in. . . . It is exactly analogous to a totalitarian empire."

Although he described the assassins as "Cuban adventurers," Garrison said all were not necessarily Cuban in nationality. He called it "purely co-incidental" that several of the people implicated in his investigation are alleged homosexuals.

MAJOR THEME

"The major theme of the case—and I can say this knowing there's no shadow of a doubt about it," said Garrison, "is the Cuban adventure, and the reactions of men involved in the Cuban adventure; the detente which President Kennedy announced and formulated in the early fall of 1962 and which he enforced in the most forceful terms in the late summer of 1963, thus arousing a venomous reaction from a number of individuals committed to an adventure in Cuba."

Speaking of arrests in his probe, Garrison said, "We could make another right now, or in the very near future, but we will delay it as long as possible."

MAY 24 1967

NEW YORK TIMES

MAY 24 1967

**GARRISON SAYS C.I.A.
KNOWS THE SLAYERS**

NEW ORLEANS, May 22 (AP) -- District Attorney Jim Garrison says that Lee Harvey Oswald did not kill President Kennedy and that the Central Intelligence Agency knows who did.

"Purely and simply it's a case of former employees of the C.I.A., a large number of them Cubans, having a venomous reaction from the 1961 Bay of Pigs episode. . . . Certain individuals with a fusion of interests in regaining Cuba assassinated the President," Mr. Garrison says.

In Washington, a spokesman for the Central Intelligence Agency said that the organization would have no comment on Mr. Garrison's remarks, made Sunday night in a 23-minute interview with a newsmen, Bob Jones, on station WWL-TV.

Mr. Garrison said that the agency knew "the name of every man involved and the name of the individuals who pulled the triggers" to kill Mr. Kennedy.

Mr. Garrison said it would take "only 60 minutes for the C.I.A. to give us the name of every last Cuban involved in this and that's how close we have been to the end for some time, but we are blocked by this glass wall of this totalitarian, powerful agency which is worried about its power."

Front Page	Edit Page	Other Page
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SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
EXAMINER

E-220,058
S-691,426
MAY 24 1967

New Orleans Grand Jury

JFK Probers Recall Cuban

NEW ORLEANS — (UPI) — Cuban exile leader Carlos Quiroga today was called before the Orleans Parish (county) grand jury in its investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy.

It was the second time Quiroga was subpoenaed to appear before the grand jury. Quiroga, 30, a friend of Sergio Archacha Smith, who now lives in Dallas, was first subpoenaed to appear May 10.

The grand jury is to meet today in the attic of the Criminal District Court building.

The panel is to discuss a letter it received from the Central Intelligence Agency last week regarding a subpe-

na for a photo which District Attorney Jim Garrison claims is being hidden from the public.

Garrison has claimed that the photo shows Lee Harvey Oswald and a CIA agent walking out of the Cuban Embassy in Mexico City in 1963.

Garrison claims that the picture furnished by the CIA to the Warren Commission depicting the scene in front of the Embassy was falsified.

Garrison aides said the move to the attic was made because of noise in the existing quarters.

SHEPHERD, WIS.
PRESS

E-29,592

MAY 24 1967

Who's On First?

Jim Garrison, the New Orleans district attorney, was part of a plot to assassinate President Kennedy and knows that the CIA knows, and also knows that the Warren Commission does not know about his participation in this plot. Knowing that the CIA knows that the Warren Commission doesn't know and being afraid that the FBI will find out what is known by the CIA and unknown by the Warren Commission, he has undertaken a campaign to discredit those who should know, to support those who don't know and to create confusion for those who may be in doubt.

The above paragraph is, of course, totally untrue, at least we are unaware of any fact that would cause us to believe its veracity. Unfortunately the very existence of such foolish charges in print can cause some persons to say, "They wouldn't print it if it weren't true." Monday's Press did not say that the CIA was involved in the Kennedy assassination. It reported what Garrison had said, not what was necessarily the fact.

We have been reluctant to comment upon Mr. Garrison's charges up to now. It is time, however, for Mr. Garrison to come forward with something more than charges. Facts have a tendency to lend credibility to allegations. Mr. Garrison, as an attorney, is well aware of this, but has continued to perform the dance of intrigue without dropping any veil exposing a significant fact. If headline grabbing is Garrison's only game he should be crowned 1967 champion even before the season is half over. If his goal is convincing the public of the legitimacy of his charges of assassination intrigue, he has failed miserably in his profession of advocacy, and should be relegated to the cellar for the remainder of the season.

The CIA, having suffered from other recent unfavorable publicity will be a suspect organization in the minds of the American public for some time to come. This is unfortunate, but the blame lies nowhere other than at its own door. Until such time as the CIA has re-established its national image, it will be subject to the blame and complicity in all of the affairs that those in trouble seek to involve it. But concerned Americans will distinguish the issues.

Being an organization of silence, the CIA must of necessity stand mute. This should be no reason for us to acknowledge as true all allegations of involvement which the CIA determines not to respect with a denial. It is our view that the Garrison charges would only gain an unwarranted respectability by virtue of receiving a CIA denial.

Front Page	Editor Page	Other Page

SHELBYVILLE, IND.
NEWS

E. 9,139

MAY 24 1967

We've Heard Enough

We're all in favor of thorough investigations and the catching of the proper persons in cases of violations of the law, but we're getting a little weary of reports emanating from the office of New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison concerning his continuing alleged probe into the Kennedy assassination.

If Garrison has unearthed some information and/or evidence of real value, then we wish he'd do something with it himself or turn it over to the U.S. Attorney General. But Garrison doesn't seem to trust anybody.

Now the somewhat flamboyant Garrison says it was not Lee Harvey Oswald who assassinated President Kennedy but five anti-Castro Cubans who were angry over handling of the abortive Bay of Pigs invasion. He also says the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) knows Oswald did not kill Kennedy. ✓

If Garrison has any facts, then it's high time he reveals them. The American public has a right to know just what's going on. If, as he charges, the CIA "through devious ways and through intermediaries is actually paying lawyers to block the completion" of his investigation of the assassination, he has a responsibility to provide the proof.

We've heard enough from Jim Garrison, unless he quickly comes up with something besides what he has provided so far.

WASHINGTON POST
AND TIMES HERALD

MAY 24 1967

STATINTL

Garrison Says CIA Hides JFK's Killers

NEW ORLEANS, May 23 (AP) — District Attorney Jim Garrison said today that guerrilla fighters shooting in a crossfire from three points assassinated President John F. Kennedy.

His eight-month investiga-

tion also shows, Garrison said in an interview, that the CIA is concealing the whereabouts of the assassins.

The killers—anti-Castro adventurers—were helped by an unarmed fellow conspirator who caused a ruckus in Dealey Plaza, Garrison said.

"It's quite obvious that the CIA knew who they were," Garrison said, "because they had previously been CIA employees."

He said Lee Harvey Oswald, the man named by the Warren Commission as the lone assassin, was not the one who killed President Kennedy.

MAY 2 1967

STATINTL

At Least 3 Fired at Kennedy, Garrison Says, Blasts CIA

NEW ORLEANS (AP)—Dist. Garrison says guards were shooting in a crossfire in three points assassinated President John F. Kennedy in Dallas in 1963.

His 8-month investigation also shows, Garrison told the Associated Press in an interview yesterday, that the CIA is concealing the whereabouts of the assassins.

Garrison said the killers—anti-Castro adventurers—were helped by an unarmed fellow conspirator who caused a ruckus in Dealey Plaza in Dallas.

"It is quite obvious that the CIA knew who they were,"

Garrison said, "because they had previously been CIA employees."

He said Lee Harvey Oswald, the man named by the Warren Commission as the lone assassin, was not the one who killed Kennedy.

"There is no question at all about the fact that Lee Harvey Oswald did not fire a shot there," Garrison said.

"The President was killed by a bullet that was fired from the front. That was not the only time he was hit from the front. There was a crossfire situation set up, which involved at least two pairs of men in the front—

apparently two men behind the stone wall and two behind the picket fence, which is a little bit in back of the stone wall.

"The role of the second man in each case was to pick up the actual cartridges, taken on the bounce so to speak, so that the cartridges could be disposed of as quickly as the guns, which were apparently tossed in the back of cars. There were cars parked immediately behind.

"In addition to those in front, they had at least one man in the back who was shooting, although it is becoming increasingly apparent that he was not shooting from the sixth floor of the book depository (where Oswald is said to have been).

"We have located one other person who was involved in the operation. He was one of the adventurers who was involved in the anti-Castro activities, who was not using a gun but who was engaged in a row in Dealey Plaza in order to aid those who had guns.

"You had in effect a group of men operating as a guerrilla team. It was a precision operation and was carried out very coolly and with a lot of coordination."

"It appears they used frangible bullets," Garrison continued. "They are forbidden by the Geneva treaty, but are the kind of bullets that are quite often used—or would be used—for an assassination project by intelligence forces or forces employed by an intelligence agency, because there is assurance even beforehand that there will be no bullets, no slugs remaining, with any of the landmarks of the guns to help authorities identify the guns. Frangible bullets explode into little pieces."

Exactly how the assassins escaped is not known, Garrison said, but "we know they left the scene in cars . . . and headed in all different directions."

Garrison said he did not believe the CIA planned the Kennedy murder, or knew of it beforehand. But he said the CIA is making every effort to prevent his office from trailing the assassins.

"The major theme of the case—and I can say this knowing there's no shadow of a doubt about it," Garrison said, "is the Cuban adventure, and the reactions of men involved in the Cuban adventure; the detente which President Kennedy announced and formulated in the early fall of 1962 and which he enforced in the most forceful terms in the late summer of 1963, thus arousing a venomous reaction from a number of individuals committed to an adventure in Cuba."

Front Page
Ed Page
Other Page
MONROE, LA.
NEWS-STAR

E. 16,896

MAY 23 1967

STATINTL

Decoy, Patsy, Victim

District Attorney Jim Garrison continues to be a voice in the wilderness.

Despite the sensation caused by the arrest of Clay Shaw as a JFK conspirator and the subsequent parade of odd-ball characters across the New Orleans scene, Washington has remained officially cool to Garrison. It is difficult to see how this cynical, snobbish attitude can continue in light of the district attorney's repeated charge that Oswald did not kill President Kennedy.

Garrison is a responsible public official, albeit a controversial one. For the Justice Department and yes, even the White House, to act as if Garrison were some kind of cajun lunatic, mouthing off to get more newspaper space, is just short of disgraceful. At this writing there has been no rush to open a Senate investigation into Garrison's charges of a big CIA-FBI cover-up. Perhaps these words will spur Congress to act:

"No, Lee Harvey Oswald did not, did not even shoot President Kennedy. He did not fire a shot from the Book Depository Building . . . he did not touch a gun on that day. He was a decoy at first. And then he was a patsy and then he was a victim."

Garrison says that he knows who the assassins were, but can't get additional information because the CIA is "keeping its vaults locked." He indicates that a quick look at the super secret agency's files would clear up the whole Dallas tragedy.

Last week Garrison tied Oswald, Clay Shaw and Jack Ruby together in cloak - and - dagger fashion. He said that a post office number found in Oswald and Shaw's private belongings was really the un-

listed telephone number of Jack Ruby, Kennedy's lone avenger, who ran a nightclub in Dallas. A newspaper in that city said the number belonged to a bullfight promoter and hinted that the number was neither mysterious nor a code.

Reading between the lines, one may assume that deep, dark secrets about the assassination lie in government files. Whether they will vindicate Garrison remains to be seen. But the feeling persists that he is trying to peel back, layer by layer, the store of information that will lead him to the truth. In doing so, he has challenged the awesome power of the CIA, and to a lesser degree, the FBI, whom he says form a stone wall. If one's imagination is allowed to run riot, there are all sorts of possible visions to conjure up — dupes, plots and counterplots, counter - counter plots ad infinitum. Hopefully Garrison is wrong in one of his earlier estimates. He said it may be 30 years before the whole story of the assassination is in.

Garrison is a personal friend of Senator Russell Long and apparently is counting on him to promote a Congressional investigation into the Executive Branch "cover-up." The Senator has been extremely busy trying to save his Campaign Fund Act. He failed after seven weeks of wrangling and filibustering. Next he takes on the defense of Senator Tom Dodd, the Connecticut Democrat whom the Ethics Committee wants to censure. Long's services will not be available immediately. But something should be done to clear the fetid New Orleans air which Garrison credits to 1604R000800300001-3 Martian - like infusions.

Adventurer Foes Of Castro Killed JFK--Garrison

By LAURA FOREMAN
(Associated Press Writer)

Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison said today a group of anti-Castro adventurers operating as a precision guerrilla team assassinated President John F. Kennedy.

"There is no question at all about the fact that Lee Harvey Oswald did not fire a shot there," said Garrison, who has been investigating the assassination since last October.

IN AN INTERVIEW with The Associated Press, the 6-foot-6 district attorney outlined the essential facts of his case, claiming again that the Central Intelligence Agency withheld the truth about the assassination from the Warren Commission and the public.

"The President was killed by a fatal bullet that was fired from the front," Garrison said. "That was not the only time he was hit from the front. There was a crossfire situation set up, which involved at least two pairs of men in the front—apparently two men behind the stone wall and two behind the picket fence, which is a little bit in back of the stone wall.

"The role of the second man in each case was to pick up the actual cartridges, taken on the bounce, so to speak, so that the cartridges could be disposed of as quickly as the guns, which were apparently tossed in the back of cars. There were cars parked immediately behind.

"In addition to those men in front, they had at least one man in the back who was shooting, although it is becoming increasingly apparent that he was not shooting from the sixth floor of the book depository.

"We have located one other person who was involved in the operation. He was one of the adventurers who was involved in the anti-Castro activities, who was not using a gun, but who was engaged in a row in Dealey Plaza in order to aid those who had guns.

had previously been CIA employees.

"No legitimate Cuban organization was involved."

Garrison would not comment on whether he thought the alleged assassins are still alive. He said their whereabouts are being concealed by the CIA.

"THEY ARE making every possible effort to prevent a trial," he said, of the CIA.

He said the organization could slow down, but not stop, his investigation.

Of the reported wounding of Gordon Novel, Sunday by a sniper in Nashville, Tenn., Garrison said he was not surprised to hear a report that Novel had headed for Washington, D. C.

"When Novel first fled from New Orleans he headed straight for McLean, Va., which is the Central Intelligence Agency suburb. This is not surprising because Gordon Novel was a former CIA employee in the early 60s."

Garrison called Novel "a houseguest of the CIA" who was in the position of "a canary visiting a cat who he thinks is a friend of his."

NOVEL, 29, a former New Orleans bar owner, is wanted by Garrison as a material witness, and is fighting extradition from Ohio.

The district attorney said he did not believe the CIA planned the Kennedy murder, or knew of it beforehand. He added, however, that "it is entirely possible that at the working level there were individuals—who are still not clear—that who had an awareness of it. But as far as the individuals participating, they were not, in our regard, CIA men as of the day

NEW ORLEANS, LA.
STATINTL
STATES-ITEM

E-137,843
MAY 23 1967

"YOU HAD in effect a group of men operating as a guerrilla team. It was a precision operation, and was carried out very coolly and with a lot of coordination.

It appears they used frangible bullets," Garrison continued. "They are forbidden by the Geneva Treaty, but are the kind of bullets that are quite often used—or would be used—for an assassination project by intelligence forces or forces employed by an intelligence agency, because there is assurance even beforehand that there will be no bullets, no slugs remaining, with any of the landmarks of the guns to help authorities identify the guns. Frangible bullets explode into little pieces."

Referring to the bullet found at Parkland Hospital in Dallas, Garrison said, "It was dropped on one of the cots at the hospital."

The Warren Report said the bullet in question in all probability had passed through President Kennedy and struck Texas Gov. John Connally. The report concluded that Oswald was the lone assassin.

GARRISON described the men he said killed Kennedy as "Cuban adventurers." He said all were not necessarily Cuban in nationality.

"There was a mixture of individuals, but the point is they were all anti-Castro oriented and had been engaged in anti-Castro training."

The district attorney said he did not know exactly how the assassins escaped after the killing, but "we know they left the scene in cars... and headed in all different directions."

"It's quite obvious that the CIA knew who they were," Garrison said, "because they

Garrison said the CIA refused to give him a picture he had subpoenaed, showing Oswald and a Cuban companion leaving the Cuban embassy in Mexico in 1963. The district attorney said the CIA told him the picture never existed. He contends the agency is lying.

Speaking of arrests in his probe, he said, "We could make another one right now, or in the very near future, but we will delay it as long as possible."

He explained that intense coverage by newsmen made his office virtually inoperable in the aftermath of an arrest.

GARRISON called "purely co-incidental" the fact that several of the people implicated in his investigation are alleged homosexuals. He said the issue was not really relevant to the case.

"The major theme of the case—and I can say this knowing there's no shadow of a doubt about it—is the Cuban adventure, and the reactions of men involved in the Cuban adventure; the detente which President Kennedy announced and formulated in the early fall of 1962 and which enforced in the most forceful terms in the late summer of 1963, thus arousing a vehement reaction from a number of individuals committed to an adventure in Cuba."

MAY 22 1967

STATINTL

CIA ASSAILED BY GARRISON AS 'CRIMINAL'

Kennedy Death Prober Says Oswald Did Not Kill President

New Orleans, May 21 (AP)—Jim Garrison, district attorney, said tonight Lee Harvey Oswald did not kill President Kennedy and charged that the Central Intelligence Agency "is, through devious ways and through intermediaries . . . actually paying lawyers to block the completion" of his investigation of the presidential assassination.

Garrison said, "what it's (the CIA) doing, it's a criminal act."

TV Interview

"And if the director of the CIA and the top officials of the CIA were in the jurisdiction of Louisiana, I would charge them without hesitation," Garrison said in a 23-minute TV interview.

Garrison said he would include Richard Helms, CIA Director, "because he has to know what he's doing."

Garrison disagrees with the Warren Commission, which concluded that Lee Harvey Oswald, a New Orleans-born ex-Marine, who went to the Soviet Union for 2½ years, acted alone in killing the President.

"Criminal Activities"

"The Central Intelligence Agency began its criminal activities, in my judgement," Garrison said, "immediately after the assassination when they failed to reveal to the Federal Bureau of Investigation in its entirety what its activities were in New Orleans when Lee Oswald was working for it and it's compounded them since by essentially criminal activities by making every possible effort to block our investigation."

Asked if Oswald fired the fatal shots in Dallas, Garrison replied:

"No, Lee Harvey Oswald did not, did not even shoot President Kennedy. He did not fire a shot from the book depository building . . . he did not touch a gun on that day. He was a decoy at first. And then he was a patsy and then he was a victim."

"We Know The Group"

This is how Garrison answered the next question about who did kill the President:

"Oh, I can say who did without any question, except, and we know the group and we know some of the names of the group. But we don't know which one was standing where and we can't find out with the CIA keeping its vaults locked."

"They were former employees of the CIA. We managed to get the names of some of them in a way I can't describe here, but we cannot find out through any Government agency where they are located now . . . and we have a stone wall there as far as the identification of the other individuals."

"But I can say the rest of them are Cubans who were training in New Orleans."

Page Page Page
CINCINNATI, OHIO
POST & TIMES-STAR

E-244-646
MAY 22 1967

STATINTL

Witness in JFK Probe Wounded, Disappears

By Post Ohio Bureau

NASHVILLE, TENN.: Gordon Novel, wanted as a material witness in the New Orleans investigation of an alleged Kennedy assassination plot, was shot here yesterday and then disappeared.

New Orleans District Atty. James Garrison has labeled Novel an "important" witness in his investigation of the alleged assassination plot.

GARY EDWARDS, news director of WKDA, Nashville, said he and Novel were working at the station Saturday night and then went to Edwards' apartment.

Edwards said as he parked the news van behind his apartment, Novel screamed, "My God, someone is shooting at us."

Edwards said a second shot came through the window, shattering glass in Edwards' face and nicking Novel in the right shoulder.

Edwards said Novel moaned, "My God, Gary, they've got me."

Dick Buckley, program director of WKDA, said the two men then followed a friend's car and left the city. They reportedly received medical treatment somewhere in Kentucky, then continued on to Columbus, O.

NASHVILLE police investigated the shooting and found two bullet holes they said were made by a large caliber weapon.

Novel fled New Orleans in March and made his home in Columbus. The 29-year-old electronics expert several times has labeled the investigation by Garrison a "fraud."

Cubans Killed JFK, Garrison Says

NEW ORLEANS (UPI): District Attorney Jim Garrison claimed last night that President Kennedy was not killed by Lee Harvey Oswald but by five anti-Castro Cubans angry over the handling of the abortive Bay of Pigs Invasion.

Garrison told a television audience that Oswald never "touched a gun" on Nov. 22, 1963.

The district attorney accused the Central Intelligence Agency of being aware that Oswald did not kill Kennedy and of trying to stop Garrison's investigation of the assassination.

Garrison said the CIA was more powerful than the Gestapo was in Nazi Germany.

The CIA could give him the name of every Cuban involved in the assassination in 60 minutes if it wanted to, Garrison declared.

He said the Cubans involved were located both behind the wall at Dealey Plaza and on the grassy knoll the day of the assassination in Dallas.

Itek Corp., a private company, said last week it had studied films of the assassination and determined there was no gunman on the knoll.

E - 632,834
S - 917,360

MAY 22 1967.

Baby Family Attorney Hits Garrison's Kennedy Probe

By ALLAN BLANCHARD
Detroit News Staff Writer

An attorney for Jack Ruby's family charged today that New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison is now using theories espoused by author Mark Lane in his attempt to solve an alleged conspiracy in the assassination of President Kennedy.

The attorney, Alan Adelson, represents Earl Ruby, of Southfield, the brother of the man who shot and killed Lee Harvey Oswald on Nov. 24, 1963. Oswald assassinated President Kennedy in Dallas, Nov. 22.

Adelson went to New Orleans to see Garrison Thursday after Ruby's name suddenly appeared in Garrison's several-month investigation of an alleged conspiracy in the assassination.

ADELSON and Ruby's family contend that Ruby acted alone and on an impulse when he walked into the Dallas police station and shot Oswald in front of national television cameras.

Garrison now says, according to Adelson, that the shooting of the President and the subsequent killing of Oswald were linked together by the CIA as part of a plot whose principal figures were Ruby, Oswald and Clay Shaw, a prominent New Orleans businessman.

Shaw is the only person thus far to be charged by Garrison. He is awaiting trial on conspiracy charges.

Garrison has never spelled out his case against Shaw or given anything beyond hints of what the purpose of his alleged conspiracy might have been.

"Garrison told me that Ruby, Oswald and Shaw worked for the CIA," said Adelson, "but Ruby maybe only unwittingly."

Adelson, who spent more than two hours in Garrison's office, said he asked the district attorney why, if Ruby was only an unwitting member of the conspiracy, did he shoot Oswald.

HE SAID Garrison replied that was Ruby's job from the CIA.

"That's just plain inconsistent," said Adelson.

Adelson said he then asked Garrison if Ruby's job was to shoot Oswald, why didn't Ruby do so when he was in a room with Oswald in the police station the night of the day the President was assassinated.

Ruby, a frequenter of Dallas police headquarters, had gotten into the station that night and had squeezed his way into a press conference with Oswald.

Adelson said that if Ruby's "job" was to silence Oswald, he would have done so that night because he had no guarantee he would ever see Oswald again.

"I posed that to Garrison," Adelson said, "Garrison just looked bug-eyed at me and gave no answer."

"He also told me some things in confidence about his conspiracy case and I can't reveal them, only to say that I have competent witnesses to show that Ruby was not where Garrison will allege he was."

ADELSON ALSO said he will contact attorneys for Shaw in New Orleans and ask their permission to enter the case as a friend of the court on behalf of Ruby.

"My opinion is that Garrison is all wrong and that he wants to show up the CIA," Adelson said.

"I don't think he has enough to bring this case to trial unless he perjured or intimidated witnesses at least as far as Ruby's supposedly part is concerned."

ADELSON SAID Mark Lane, the author of a controversial book, "Rush to Judgment," is working "hand in hand" with Garrison and will be a witness in Garrison's case.

Lane's book says the Warren Commission did not give an accurate review of the circumstances surrounding the President's death.

Lane's theory is that Oswald did not shoot President Kennedy.

Adelson said that he brought this up to Garrison during his interview with him. He said that Garrison's theory at that time indicated Oswald was a gunman.

"I mentioned to him that

this didn't jibe with Lane's version and he said he had never asked Lane about it."

But yesterday, Garrison announced that Oswald did not shoot the President and Adelson said: "I'm sure that new statement by Garrison was prompted by the question I put to him last Thursday."

ADELSON also said that Garrison is going to find himself in further confusion if he is using Lane's theories because, while Garrison has put Ruby into the assassination plot, Lane puts him only into a plot with the Dallas police department to kill Oswald in order to protect the name of Dallas.

Adelson said that he approached Lane in Lansing earlier this year when the author was there on a speaking engagement and that Lane told him that Jack Ruby was clear of any guilt "in the conspiracy" to kill President Kennedy.

Ruby, sentenced to the electric chair in 1964 for killing Oswald, died of cancer earlier this year while awaiting a new trial.

Adelson and Ruby's family have been attempting to counteract suggestions that Ruby had anything to do with the assassination of the President.

STATINTL

MAY 22 1967

House Refuses To OK DA Funds

(States-Item Bureau)
BATON ROUGE—The Louisiana House today rejected an effort to appropriate \$50,000 to Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison to help defray the cost of his investigation into the assassination of President Kennedy.

The attempt was made by Rep. Risley Triche of Assumption Parish during debate over the general appropriations bill.

Triche said that he was asking for the funds following discussions with intermediaries of Garrison. He told the House that the \$50,000 figure was the sum discussed.

Triche, who apparently caught the New Orleans House delegation unaware, said he primarily was concerned about the use of private funds to finance a criminal investigation by the district attorney's office.

REP. SALVADOR Anzelmo said that appropriation of \$50,000 to the district attorney for the investigation would not eliminate the private fund source.

Garrison has been receiving aid from a group of wealthy private citizens to whom he turned in a move to avoid having to account for expenditures of public money shortly after his investigation was disclosed by the States-Item.

The House, sitting as a committee of the whole in debating the appropriations bill, voted 66 to 31 against let-

ting Garrison have the money. Since the group was in committee, there was no record vote taken.

HOWEVER, ON THE basis of green lights, it was obvious that the Orleans delegation was split over the amendment.

Triche brought up his amendment when the section of the general appropriations bill covering a \$681,100 appropriation for district attorneys in the state, including \$84,000 for the Orleans district attorney, came up for consideration.

It drew immediate opposition from an administration floor leader, Rep. Robert Munson, Rapides, who was handling the bill for Gov. John McKeithen.

Munson declared that he was opposed to the grounds that the current budget only forecasts a surplus of \$57,000 in the general fund and the amendment would leave only \$7,000—a figure he considered much too close.

REP. FORD STINSON of Bossier, recalling the fight Garrison once had with the Legislature, asked Triche:

"Isn't that the same fellow that says the Legislature is a bunch of crooks? Will he use it to investigate Kennedy or us?"

Triche responded, "I want to ask you not to engage in personalities over this very serious matter. It foretells dangers of impartial administration of justice."

Munson said, "I object to the amendment primarily for one reason: It is the same man who called you and me a bunch of crooks. I have a mind like an elephant myself."

"I HAVE NO USE for Mr. Jim Garrison, but that's not the reason for my objection."

Then he related the plight of state finances.

When Triche took the floor, he told the House that the investigation into the murder and the alleged conspiracy to murder President Kennedy was a problem of public interest.

"The investigation of a crime in New Orleans and the state of Louisiana is a public responsibility," the former floor leader for ex-Gov. Jimmie Davis said.

"It is the responsibility of this Legislature to finance the investigation and prosecution of crime as an integral part of the administration of justice in Louisiana."

HE SAID THIS is of local, state, national and international importance. "I think it transcends the boundaries of Louisiana."

Triche declared, "I am particularly alarmed, and there are a great many citizens share my view, about the fact that the Orleans Parish district attorney has had to accept private contributions to finance the investigation of this murder."

"It must be financed by public funds. Otherwise, gentlemen, we cannot insure the impartial administration of justice. It matters not, gentlemen, whether the district attorney has a case or not, it matters not if he ever gets a conviction, it matters not if you become emotionally involved on one side or not—it matters that the district attorney has had to accept private contributions to carry on a public function."

REP. EDWARD F. LeBre-

ton of Orleans, a floor leader for Mayor Victor Schiro, took the microphone to declare that Garrison had not consulted any of the Orleans members.

"This finds us from New Orleans a little surprised," LeBreton said. "We knew nothing about this. We heard nothing from Mr. Garrison. I would like to think that if our district attorney wants this, he would have made it known to us."

"Is there any way you can indicate to us why we are not carrying the ball, we find this a little embarrassing," LeBreton said.

Triche replied that he would be glad to wait action on the amendment while LeBreton contacted Garrison, but the House voted anyway.

Rep. Cleve Marcel of Terrebonne Parish elicited from Triche that the latter had been in contact with intermediaries of Garrison.

"I HAVE NOT talked personally with Garrison," Triche said. "He has not requested this. I have not discussed this with Garrison. I have discussed this with intermediaries, who say he does need the funds. I have discussed it with people who have discussed it with Mr. Garrison."

Triche drew support from Rep. Joel Chaisson of St. Charles Parish.

"I certainly believe this to be a request for a worthwhile project," Chaisson said. "I can remember when we were accused by Garrison and I was one who wanted to bring him down here the next day. We couldn't find enough with guts to bring him down.

"He has made some grave accusations against the CIA," Chaisson continued. "Public funds should finance the investigation. We haven't heard anything from the CIA. We should expect to hear something from the CIA."

MAY 22 1967

STATINTL

NEW ORLEANS:

Sleight of Hand

From the start, Jim Garrison's assassination investigation had the look of a remarkable improvisation, a helter-skelter house of canards teetering and tottering on the verge of collapse (NEWSWEEK, May 15). But last week, just as his "plot" story seemed about to fall of its own improbable weight, the New Orleans district attorney propped it up with characteristically flamboyant sleight of hand. Garrison extended his "investigation" to the FBI and the CIA, charging them with deliberately holding out evidence about the murder of President Kennedy.

First the D.A. summoned FBI agent Regis Kennedy for a grand jury appearance, ostensibly to tell of the post-assassination investigation he conducted in New Orleans in 1963. Later Garrison obtained a subpoena ordering CIA director

Richard Helms to produce a photo establishing—according to Garrison—that Lee Harvey Oswald was working for the CIA a few days before the assassination.

Jim Garrison's new moves produced the intended result—publicity—and nothing else. Predictably, FBI man Kennedy refused to testify on Washington's orders under a Supreme Court-validated departmental rule prohibiting grand jury appearances by agents. And there was no sign that the CIA intended suddenly to come up with any photograph tailored to Garrison's needs. Sniffed Garrison: the Federal agencies were, in effect, "taking the Fifth Amendment."

Truth Money: Last week Garrison also released a document tacitly confirming that one of his investigators had offered money and employment to Alvin Beaubouef to get him to provide testimony confirming Garrison's assassination conspiracy theory. The document was an affidavit in which Beaubouef denied that the offer was intended to bribe him to lie. Garrison said the investigator had offered money to Beaubouef only to induce him to "tell the truth." Later, however, Beaubouef's lawyer announced his client "confirms in all details" last week's NEWSWEEK report that the offer of money had been "a bribery attempt."

Neither this nor the unwillingness of the FBI and CIA to be drawn into Jim Garrison's charade appeared to dismay the district attorney, however. "This isn't going to stop our investigation," he said. "There's no way in the world they can stop it. All they can do is slow it down."



Associated Press

Beaubouef: His story stood

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PHILADELPHIA, PA.
NEWS

E MAY 2 2 503 1967

5 Castro Haters Killed Kennedy, Says Garrison

NEW ORLEANS, La. (UPI).
—District Attorney Jim Garrison said that President Kennedy was assassinated by five anti-Castro Cubans angered over Kennedy's handling of the Bay of Pigs invasion.

Garrison said in an interview last night that Lee Harvey Oswald did not shoot Kennedy and "did not even touch a gun on that day."

Garrison said his office had found out how the assassination occurred, but declared the details were being withheld from his office by the Central Intelligence Agency.

HE SAID the CIA was more powerful than the Gestapo in Nazi Germany.

Garrison said that Perry Raymond Russo, his principal witness in the preliminary hearing for Clay L. Shaw, is not his main witness in the investigation.

Shaw, former managing director of the New Orleans Trade Mart, has been indicted for conspiring to kill Kennedy. He is free on \$10,000 bond, awaiting trial.

THE CIA had done everything in its power to discredit him and to halt his investigation, said Garrison.

He said the CIA has paid lawyers of at least two persons involved in the investigation.

Garrison said the CIA could give him the names of every Cuban involved in the assassination if it wanted to.

OSWALD "WAS NOT an agent of the CIA, but rather an employe of the CIA, as were the anti-Castro Cubans," he added.

He said Oswald was not a Communist. "He was an anti-Communist," Garrison added.

Garrison said that the CIA knew Oswald did not kill the President and considered Kennedy a victim of the cold war.

May 22, 1967

STATINTL

Text of Jim Garrison Interview

NEW ORLEANS (AP) — Here is the text of Sunday night's interview of New Orleans Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison concerning his Kennedy assassination conspiracy probe to newsmen Bob Jones:

Q. At this point, can you summarize the investigation, can you put it in perspective?

A. In general terms, Bob, I think the best thing to say first of all is there's not as much mystery as I suppose the detractors would like to believe. It was not hard to find out what happened and how President Kennedy was killed. The problem is in the final details when they are in custody of agencies of the federal government, really an agency of the federal government, namely the CIA. We feel that every principal in the assassination has been known to my office for some time. That's why, a while ago I was able to say that I certainly was not a crackpot. I understand much of the Eastern press has been a little bit off. But purely from the case of former

CIA, a large number of Cubans, having a long history from the 1961 episode and in the wake of the detente, the episode which President Kennedy reached with Khrushchev of Russia. As a result of this detente, certain individuals were fusion of interests in the Cuban assassination the President. The obvious thing to do is the conspiracy subsequent to that by that agency of the federal government, the Central Intelligence Agency, to keep these Cubans from the American public, from the Warren Commission from the world at large. It has succeeded in doing it. The details which we are getting. As a result we are at a snail's pace. On the one hand, it isn't that fatal a problem for us because the essential elements we have clarified a long time ago. I don't believe they can stop us. They can just delay us.

Q. You have said in the past that the Central Intelligence Agency and the FBI are involved in some way in all this. Can you explain that?

A. I don't want to criticize the bureau in hindsight. But the bureau has the problem of working with the government agencies. The extent these two individuals with Cuban assignment, they had to service the CIA. I find that it is unfair to make the bureau too much when the main fault in this thing is the Central Intelligence Agency and its fantastic power, its tremendous power. It does not have to

account for its funds. For example the Central Intelligence Agency is through devious ways and through intermediaries actually paying lawyers to block the completion of the investigation into President Kennedy's death. What it's doing, it's a criminal act. And if the director of the CIA and the top officials of the CIA were in the jurisdiction of Louisiana I would charge them without hesitation. That includes Mr. Helms because he has to know what he's doing. The Central Intelligence Agency began its criminal activities, in my judgment, immediately after the assassination when they failed to reveal to the Federal Bureau of Investigation in its entirety what its activities were in New Orleans when Lee Oswald was working for it and it has compounded them since by essentially criminal activities by making every possible effort to block our investigation. Now it's not a case which I have to defend against, let's say against elements that have no understanding whatsoever, whether it's Newsweek or WDSU or NBC. I don't really have to defend the organization against questions, will it be successful? We have even located photographs in which we have found the men behind the grassy knoll and stonewall before they dropped completely out of sight. There were five of them. Three behind the stone wall and two behind the grassy knoll. And there're not quite out of sight. We then located another by process of bringing them out. Although they are not distinct enough you can make an identification from the faces. The point is the Warren Commission said nobody was back there and they had to say nobody was back there because not enough evidence was presented for them to make any other conclusion. Again, not so much the bureau's part as the Central Intelligence Agency.

Q. Mr. Garrison, what was Lee Harvey Oswald's role in this whole thing?

A. Lee Harvey Oswald was not an agent of the Central Intelligence Agency. He was, and I don't know what phrase, what secret phrase, the secret police agency uses, but he was an employee of the Central Intelligence Agency as were the anti-Castro Cubans with whom he associated. As a matter of fact, Lee Oswald's associations in the summer of 1963 in New Orleans were not merely frequently with anti-Castro Cubans but exclusively with anti-Castro Cubans. And every one of them was on the Central Intelligence Agency payroll. And of course

that, that was no great surprise to us after we had gone in to it for while. The point is he not only was not a Communist, he was an anti-Communist who was working for the CIA. Once this tragedy occurred, the CIA's attitude seemed to have been, well, President Kennedy is a casualty of the cold war. And, as to this kid, that's just one of those things. The cold war must go on. The cover must be kept.

The CIA cannot be injured and as a result there's been no penetration of its secret. Its power has just continued untouched, when actually its power as a result of this demonstration of totalitarian police state tactics, its power should be stripped. It should be cut down tremendously and made responsible to Congress. The CIA, as I have learned from this case, I wasn't aware of it before, the CIA has infinitely more power than the Gestapo and the NKVD of Russia combined.

Q. Did Lee Harvey Oswald kill President Kennedy?

A. No, Lee Harvey Oswald did not, did not even shoot President Kennedy. He did not fire a shot from the book depository building. There's no question about that anymore at all. One of the, that concept is just about right now in the position of Humpty Dumpty. It can never be really resurrected. One of the unfortunate things is that not enough of the press has done their homework, so I'm still in a position of having to defend that against those who don't want to believe that the whole truth was not brought out. But he did not touch a gun on that day. He was a decoy at first. And then he was a patsy and then he was a victim.

Q. At this point, can you say if Lee Harvey Oswald did not kill the President, who did?

A. Oh, I can say who did without any question, except, and we know the group and we know some of the names of the group. But we don't know which one was standing where and we can't find out with the CIA keeping its vaults locked. They were former employees of the CIA. We managed to get the names of some of them in a way I can't describe here, but we cannot find out through any government agency where they are located now, if they are still in America, and we have a stone wall there as far as the identification of the other individuals. But I can say the rest of them are Cubans who were training in New Orleans.

Q. David Ferrie was, most people admit, an eccentric, a strange person. What was Mr.

A. Well, I'm glad you said very important person (Sic), because that's really what he was. One of the most important men in history is an overstatement and sometimes in the rush of things I will tell members of my staff to write out what a descriptive of something is and in this case they put that and I put my name to it, so I'm responsible for an overstatement. A very important man would be a better way to describe it.

His role is twofold and I don't want to go into more detail because it goes into evidence that begins to tie in with the case here. In other words I feel like I can talk in some generalities about the total picture and about aspects that do not touch Mr. Shaw's case. But I am not going to say anything that will reflect on Mr. Shaw or his trial, which limits me with regard to Ferrie, somewhat. But Ferrie's role in the summer of '63 was in connection with, well, he was an intermediary. He was not a CIA agent for example. He did not carry a CIA card. He was, if you were to ask the CIA, 'did David Ferrie work for you,' you would receive a very polished lie from Washington, which they are practiced and adept at.

They would say 'we have searched our files exhaustively and we do not find that this man worked for us at anytime and there's no sign.' Usually that means that he did, because the first rule of the CIA is that the end justifies the means, which is one reason it should be eliminated and reorganized, because you can not have any agency in a democracy which really believes that the end justifies the means. This is never the case. Ferrie worked for the CIA in Florida in 1961. This appears to be, as far as we can find, his initial connection. He was making flights for them.

When '63 came and they had a special adventure planned in spite of President Kennedy's order involving Cuba, he was deeply involved in it and he was actually helping with the training. They have a problem in training in cases like that, they don't want to use members of the United States Army and the United States forces, and in this case Ferrie was involved in servicing, in a sense. With regard to what happened in Dallas, well, I would rather just say in general terms that, although there is no question about what the reason for, for it was, his trip to Houston immediately following the President's

Continued

death in which he drove nine hours through a thunderstorm and later on to Galveston was directly connected with what later happened after the President was killed.

Q. We now find three people who are outside Louisiana and who are fighting their return to the state in connection with your investigation. Gordon Novel, Sergio Arcacha Smith and Sandra Moffett McMaines. Could you briefly discuss those three people and their role in all this?

A. The point that you're going toward is that we're having such tremendous difficulty in getting them back. That, of course, is because of the intercession of the U.S. government. Not necessarily the administration at the topmost level, but certainly through the intercession of the CIA which has great power because of the billion of dollars it spends and for other reasons. Sandra Moffett, for example, who has no money, is represented by a very successful lawyer who is the chairman of a 10-state Democratic regional committee.

Gordon Novel not only has a very successful lawyer in Ohio but he has a lawyer down here. Mr. Arcacha seems to have no problem with representation either. He initially announced he was represented by the chief assistant of the district attorney in Dallas, but now he seems to have private counsel.

Generally, Alvin Beaubouef, who has never been regarded as a crucial witness by us nor every been regarded as of great value by us, is represented by a successful and high-priced lawyer.

It is obvious to us, and we have evidence in some cases, that these lawyers are being paid by the Central Intelligence Agency. The money is being diverted to other people and then coming to them.

So you have the effect of the CIA actually being used to thwart justice here so it won't be embarrassed. We have had no problem with extradition in five years. Not with a single extradition. Not one in five years. And now, of course, we have nothing but trouble. We haven't succeeded in getting them down here. And, of course, the reason is that we are committing the offense of trying to get back witnesses who can help us in varying degrees, some a little and one quite a lot, with regard to the question of the identities of the men in the assassination of President Kennedy. And the reason we're least inferentially reflecting on having trouble is there are people in Washington, D.C. with out the question, the Central Intelligence Agency, who do not want it brought out how President Kennedy was killed. Who do as our main witness. And I'm not want the people to know.

Who feel that they do not have a right to know. That the national will make arrests and there will be convictions. In other words, we have here a part of the federal government, blocking completely the inquiry into, attempting to block the inquiry into the death of President Kennedy.

Again I want to emphasize that it is not a case of my saying now we won't be able to find out. We have found out how it happened. There is no mystery. It wasn't that complicated. The question is getting the names, the final names of some of these people, a few details to wrap it up. And we are being blocked completely by the CIA. While we have a problem of cooperation with other federal agencies at this time, it is apparent to me that the CIA is engineering this because its future, its prestige is at stake, and above all, its power. One of the things I'm sure it's worried about is that Congress may begin to get curious about this monstrosity, this cancer it has developed in this country and begin to apply controls which should have been applied a long time ago.

Q. Because of this blocking effort which you prescribe to the CIA, will this in any way hinder or eliminate the possibility of your solution of the assassination?

A. No, I don't think there is anything to eliminate it. But it will slow it up. If it were not for this, if we had had the slightest cooperation of the Central Intelligence Agency there would be nothing else to investigate. In other words, the picture has become that clear in a sense of being confirmed. It's just some details which we regard as very important details. But we're not going to stop until we get them but right now they are in effect locked in the CIA vaults.

They know the name of every man involved and the name of the individuals who pulled the triggers from the grassy knoll and stonewall area. And they know that they did it because they were former employees of the CIA, while they were training in New Orleans in the summer of 1963.

Q. Perry Raymond Russo told a strange and startling tale about the conspiracy to kill President Kennedy. Is Perry Raymond Russo your star witness in this whole investigation?

A. Well, the question, of course, is a little involved. But I can't answer to much without at least inferentially reflecting on Mr. Shaw's right's to a fair trial and I don't want to even raise the possibility of a question of having done so, but I will say that I do not regard Perry Russo as our main witness. And I'm sure that will be a definite disappointment to those gentlemen from the federal government who are working so hard to try and discredit him, because he simply is not our main witness.

Q. Mr. Garrison, on Feb. 24th of this year, you said in the question, you asked the assassi-

nation, we know who did it, we will make arrests and there will be convictions. Since that statement was made, is there anything that would lead you to believe that that statement is not true now?

A. No, the only thing is, however, first of all is, solved, is a bad word. But it is nevertheless true. But let me clarify what I meant because it was presented as a gloat. As I went into the elevator, they said, "when's your next arrest." And I said, "Arrests, it may be a long time."

I don't want to talk about arrests. I first said no comment. But there will be arrests. And I said yes, there will be. Then you've solved the case? And I said we solved the case some time ago, mainly that we understood what happened and who the principal people were and it turned out to be confirmed without any question.

Well, the next thing I knew, there were photographs of me, selected from some other incident, with a big smile on my face, announcing that we had solved the case. Well, it wasn't intended to be a gloat. What I remaining as to the general motives and as to the key people involved. And this remains true.

On the other hand, I did not mean was there was no mystery dream that there would be such total obstruction by elements of the federal government where we could not, could not get any cooperation from any federal agency, that we have our lines monitored constantly. Well, not just us, any, any, major witness, constantly.

Again, we're so used to it that it doesn't bother us. But as a result I think that in closing out the case the final details of evidence that we want take us much longer, but we're not going to quit, we're going to get them anyway. But I'd say, that, what time is now? The Central Agency, the Central Intelligence Agency of the United States if it wants could in the next 60 minutes give us the name of every last Cuban involved in this and we can help them with a description if they have a problem of how to find the names and in 60 minutes from now the case would be completely closed. And that's how close we have been to the end for sometime, but we are blocked by this glass wall of this totalitarian, powerful agency which is worried about its power. And it's obviously worried about its power, because it's desperate.

When you try to make it

appear that the kind of office I have built up would bribe somebody or threaten to shoot them in order to tell a lie, it's pretty desperate. Because any trial lawyer knows there is nothing worse in a major case than a witness who is lying. There is nothing easier for a defense lawyer to tear apart. This is a conspiracy. I think obviously engineered by the CIA, to derail us and this will be exposed in time, there's no problem about that. The problem is the conspiracy they are engaged in. But again, I can summarize it by saying, of course, it was true. I'm not a perfect person by any means but I don't happen to be a liar.

Q. What does all of this mean to you, this lack of cooperation and in certain instances an actual hindrance, as you say, in your investigation of the assassination?

A. The summary, what it gets down to is this, we have drifted away from our constitution too far. The CIA, for example, regards the state as an inconvenience, as many agencies of the federal government do. A state official is an inconvenience and the state is not a sovereignty, it's just a problem to the federal agency concerned. Well, this is wrong and this country won't survive in the way we've known unless we change it and the change has to begin in this case with that federal agency which has concealed the true facts of the assassination, whose employees were involved in the assassination and it knows this and that in the Central Intelligence Agency.

In the final analysis, what it comes down to is whether federal power can be allowed to be totally uncontrolled. If this is so, then we are no different than Nazi Germany or Soviet Russia. And I can't believe that that day has come. I cannot believe that it is possible for the CIA to continue to obstruct with power. As far as I'm concerned they are wasting their time with me. They can slow me down but there's no way in the world they can stop me from bringing our conclusion to this case.

NEWS

MAY 22 1967

'Oswald Never Touched a Gun'**Garrison Says CIA Knows All**

NEW ORLEANS May 22 (UPI) — Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison claimed last night that President Kennedy was not killed by Lee Harvey Oswald but by five anti-Castro Cubans angry over the handling of the abortive Bay of Pigs invasion.

Mr. Garrison told a television audience that Oswald never "touched a gun" on Nov. 22, 1963.

The District Attorney accused the Central Intelligence Agency of being aware that Oswald did not kill Mr. Kennedy and of trying to stop Garrison's investigation of the assassination.

Mr. Garrison said the CIA was more powerful than the Gestapo was in Nazi Germany.

The CIA could give him the name of every Cuban involved

in the assassination in 60 minutes if it wanted to, Mr. Garrison declared. But the CIA was not worried about Oswald, but about its own power and possibly the security of the nation, Mr. Garrison said. He quoted the CIA as saying, "as for the kid (Oswald) well, that's just one of those things."

Mr. Garrison said the Cubans involved were located both behind the wall at Dealey Plaza and on the grassy knoll the day of the assassination in Dallas.

(Itek Corporation, a private company, said last week it had studied films of the assassination and determined there was no gunman on the knoll.)

ALLEGED PERJURY

In another development in the case, Dean A. Andrews Jr., a

former assistant district attorney in neighboring Jefferson Parish was scheduled to go before district judge Frank Shea today in an effort to get dismissed a perjury indictment against him issued by the Orleans parish grand jury.

The alleged perjury apparently arose from Mr. Andrews' refusal to identify Clay L. Shaw as Clay Bertrand, who Mr. Andrews says called him shortly after the assassination and asked him to represent Oswald.

Mr. Garrison maintains Shaw is Bertrand. Mr. Shaw, former director of the New Orleans International Trade Mart, has been indicted on a charge of conspiring with Oswald and others to kill Mr. Kennedy.

STATINTL

AND TIMES HERALD

MAY 22 1967

Garrison Says JFK Was Killed By Five Cubans

NEW ORLEANS, May 21 (UPI)—District Attorney Jim Garrison said tonight that President Kennedy was assassinated by five anti-Castro Cubans angered over Kennedy's handling of the Bay of Pigs invasion.

Garrison told WWL-TV that Lee Harvey Oswald did not shoot Kennedy and "did not even touch a gun on that day."

Garrison said his office had found out how the assassination occurred but claimed the details were being withheld from his office by the Central Intelligence Agency. He said the CIA was more powerful than the Gestapo in Nazi Germany.

MAY 22 1967

Garrison Insists Oswald Didn't Kill President

NEW ORLEANS (AP)—Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison says Lee Harvey Oswald did not kill President John F. Kennedy and that the CIA knows who did.

"Purely and simply it's a case of former employes of the CIA, a large number of them Cubans, having a venomous reaction from the 1961 Bay of Pigs episode . . . certain individuals with a fusion of interests in regaining Cuba assassinated the

president," Garrison says.

In Washington, a spokesman for the Central Intelligence Agency said the organization would have no comment on Garrison's remarks, made last night in a 23-minute television interview.

Garrison said it would take "only 60 minutes for the CIA to give us the name of every last Cuban involved in this and that's how close we have been to the

end for some time, but we are blocked by this glass wall of this totalitarian, powerful agency which is worried about its power."

He repeatedly charged the CIA with blocking and attempting to block his investigation, begun last fall, and "as a result I think that in closing out the case the final details of evidence that we want will take us much longer, but we're not going to compromise. We're not going to quit. We're going to get them anyway."

The district attorney said he had located photographs "in which we have found the men behind the grassy knoll and stone wall before they dropped completely out of sight. There were five of them not distinct enough you can make an identification from the faces."

In another development yesterday, Gordon Novel, one of the witnesses Garrison is trying to return to Louisiana, reportedly was wounded superficially by sniper fire at Nashville, Tenn.

FBI MAN MUM ON ROLE IN KENNEDY CASE

Agent Refuses To Give Data To Grand Jury In New Orleans

New Orleans, May 17 (AP)—An FBI agent refused to answer questions from a grand jury today about his role in the investigation of President John F. Kennedy's assassination.

Agent Regis Kennedy invoked executive privilege during the one hour he met with the secret body, according to Jim Garrison, District Attorney.

Jack Ciolino, assistant United States attorney, said agent Kennedy was ordered by Ramsey Clark, United States Attorney General, to invoke executive privilege, which means he would not answer questions.

Alvin Oser, one of Garrison's aides, said Agent Kennedy then was dismissed from the subpoena.

Leaves Smiling

The Federal Bureau of Investigation agent left the grand jury room as he entered—smiling.

His appearance was ordered during the morning when Criminal District Judge Bernard Bagert ruled the Justice Department lacks authority to block its agents from testifying before the grand jury.

The FBI agent, who is based in New Orleans, had been subpoenaed last week. Government attorneys had asked Judge Bagert to dismiss the subpoena on grounds Clark had ordered Kennedy not to testify.

The Federal attorneys said a Justice Department executive order forbade FBI agents from disclosing information surrounding their official work.

Notice Of Objection Filed

In ruling for the State, Judge Bagert said the question of privilege must be determined by the courts and not by arbitrary decisions of executives of Federal agencies. Government attorneys filed a notice of objection to the ruling.

A report from the Central Intelligence Agency was turned over to the grand jury foreman by the judge before he ruled on the Kennedy subpoena. Contents of the report were kept confidential.

After the grand jury ended its session today, Garrison was questioned about the CIA report. He replied: "We are going to talk about it with the grand jury next week and I'll comment about it then."

The grand jury issued a subpoena last week for the CIA to supply a picture of Lee Harvey Oswald and another man standing before the Cuban Embassy in Mexico City a few days before the President's assassination.

Garrison claims such a picture exists and that it was suppressed by the CIA when the Warren Commission, which identified Oswald as the lone assassin, requested it.

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NEW ORLEANS, LA.

STATES-ITEM

MAY 17 1967

E-137,843

Well Aware Odom Exists, Garrison Says

Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison said today that he is well aware of the existence of a person by the name of Lee Odom, the man whose name appeared with the address P. O. Box 19106, Dallas, Tex., in Clay Shaw's address book.

Garrison said Friday that the same P. O. number also appeared in the notebook of accused presidential assassin Lee Harvey Oswald and that the two numbers, decoded, were the unpublished 1963 telephone number of Jack Ruby, the man who shot Oswald.

Odom was found in a Dallas suburb and interviewed. He confirmed Clay Shaw's story that he and Odom had known each other only briefly in 1966.

Garrison issued the following statement:

"WE ARE WELL AWARE THAT THERE is a Mr. Lee Odom. As a matter of fact, he lives in Irving, Tex., just outside of Dallas. This is the suburb in which Ruth Paine and Marina Oswald lived while Lee Oswald was working at the book depository in Dallas. Mr. Odom's post office box number there now is P. O. 174.

"The fact that there is a real Lee Odom, however, is not the point. The point is that Clay Shaw and Lee Oswald have the same post office box number in their address

books and this is in coded form, the unpublished phone number of Jack Ruby in 1963. The fact that someone acquired the post office box when it came into existence in late 1965 does not change the oddity of that circumstance at all.

"We are very interested in knowing who introduced Mr. Odom to Mr. Shaw, how many bullfights Mr. Odom has actually produced and a few other things. We are particularly interested in clarifying now why there is also coded in Lee Oswald's address book the local phone number of the Central Intelligence Agency.

"We have had evidence for some time that in Dallas, Tex., Jack Ruby was working for the CIA at the same time Lee Oswald was working for the CIA here.

"This means that the CIA well knew that these two men knew each other. We also have evidence that Lee Oswald was not the only man in Dealy Plaza who was an employe of the CIA and now we have found the phone number of the CIA in the front of Lee Oswald's address book.

"Since it is obvious that it is no longer possible to get the truth in any form from officials of the CIA agency in Washington, no matter how highly placed, we are looking forward to talking to this businessman from Irving, Tex., about some of these coincidences."

MAY 17 1967

CARL T. ROWAN

STATINTL

Dismaying Spectacle in New Orleans

The New Orleans investigation into the assassination of President John F. Kennedy is surely one of the most bizarre exercises in American history. It may also be among the most irresponsible.

District Atty. Jim Garrison has been poking around for months among a weird collection of queers, oddballs, no-goodniks and publicity hounds, trying to tie together the case for an assassination plot that he claimed he had solved months ago.

A few strange coincidences, including the death of his "key character," have given Garrison some front-page headlines. And he has produced an "eyewitness" to the conspiracy whose veracity is made questionable by the fact that he contradicted himself.

But Garrison has not produced one solid fact to disprove the Warren Commission's conclusion that Lee Harvey Oswald alone murdered President Kennedy.

The dismaying thing about the New Orleans spectacle is that Garrison can roll along for months more without producing any facts. Millions

of people seize eagerly every ugly rumor of some nefarious plot to kill Kennedy. And the more prominent the names linked to the alleged plot, the more wide-eyed and gullible the suckers become.

Garrison seems to have become acutely aware in recent days that his collection of New Orleans small fry just wasn't adding up to the bombshell that he had promised. But the loquacious D.A. has been reading the newspapers, so he knew what the public would buy as a scapegoat.

With the run of luck the Central Intelligence Agency has had lately, you could accuse the CIA of originating LSD and the miniskirt, and a lot of people would believe it.

So how can Garrison lose when he charges the CIA and the Federal Bureau of Investigation with covering up the evidence that he needs?

He managed to take the headlines away from Alvin R. Beauboeuf, who had charged that one of Garrison's investigators tried both to bribe and blackmail him into testifying that he had heard a New

Orleans group conspiring to kill Kennedy.

Garrison boasted weeks ago that anyone who bets against him "will lose." It seems pretty clear that no matter which way his investigation goes, the United States will lose.

If, to this reporter's surprise, he proves the existence of a plot that the FBI and CIA tried to cover up, the damage to this nation is obvious. We would have, and deserve, the contempt of the entire civilized world.

But even if Garrison's investigation fizzles out as just another grandiose publicity gimmick by an overly ambitious politician, the seeds of doubt and suspicion will remain firmly rooted in the dirt-rich recesses of minds prepared always to believe the worst.

Some Americans and millions of foreigners will go on believing that the sinister CIA and the ruthless old FBI blocked Garrison from the truth to keep him from exposing the depths of America's decadence.

Garrison has subpoenaed certain FBI agents. He reportedly has also subpoenaed CIA Director Richard Helms, who is asked to produce what Garrison claims is a photograph of Oswald and a burly Cuban in front of the Cuban embassy in Mexico City in the fall of 1953.

Garrison presumably needs the photograph (which CIA sources swear is nonexistent) to prove his contention that Oswald really was a CIA agent.

The likelihood is that the New Orleans grand jury will never hear a word of testimony from Helms or the FBI agents. The Justice Department surely will hold that national security interests will not permit them to expose themselves to quizzing before this panel.

But one wishes, somehow, that the CIA and FBI could put enough cards before the public to destroy Garrison's prime asset—public gullibility and suspicions.

STATINTL

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CINCINNATI, OHIO
POST & TIMES-STAR

E-244,646

MAY 1 6 1967

Enough Rope

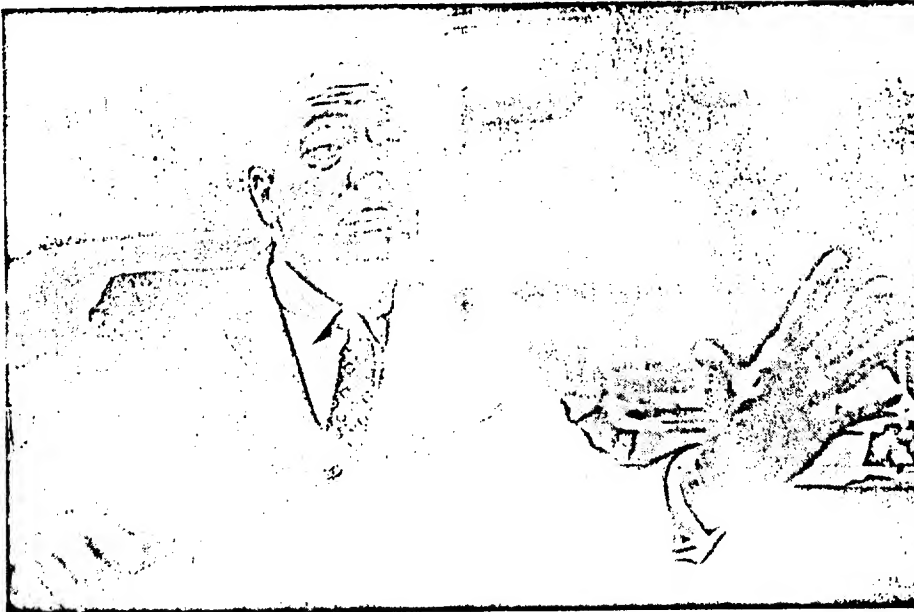
New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison now seems to have paid out enough rope to hang his hare-brained, Kennedy-assassination theory high enough for even the most credulous to see it for what it is—a wildly improbable effort to refute the reasoned findings of the Warren Commission.

True, he may have rounded up a classic collection of local weirdos—not great feat in any city. And let them recite some fanciful nighttime party “plots” allegedly involving Lee Harvey Oswald, the presidential assassin the Warren Commission presents as a kooky loner.

Now, having failed to reconstruct any logical link between his bizarre band of suspects and the President's death, Garrison is casting about wildly.

He has called in for grilling others who happened to be named “Oswald.” He is saying he thinks Oswald really may have been a CIA agent (which CIA long since has denied). And now he is trying to investigate both the CIA and the FBI.

For however long Mr. Garrison keeps his show going, he will henceforth be playing to a largely empty house. He has exhausted the patience, credulity and attention of all but the most dedicated screwballs.



STATINTL

District Attorney Garrison: Who were the real plotters in New Orleans?

THE JFK 'CONSPIRACY'

What lies behind New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison's increasingly notorious investigation of a "plot" to kill John F. Kennedy? To find out, NEWSWEEK sent a veteran reporter, who covered the assassination and its aftermath, to New Orleans for five weeks. His account follows.

by Hugh Aynesworth

Jim Garrison is right. There has been a conspiracy in New Orleans—but it is a plot of Garrison's own making. It is a scheme to concoct a fantastic "solution" to the death of John F. Kennedy, and to make it stick; in this cause, the district attorney and his staff have been indirect parties to the death of one man and have humiliated, harassed and financially gutted several others.

Indeed, Garrison's tactics have been even more questionable than his case. I have evidence that one of the strapping D.A.'s investigators offered an unwilling "witness" \$3,000 and a job with an airline—if only he would "fill in the facts" of an alleged meeting to plot the death of the President. I also know that when the D.A.'s office learned that this entire bribery attempt had been tape-recorded, two of Garrison's men returned to the "witness" and, he says, threatened him with physical harm.

Another man who spent many hours with District Attorney Garrison in a vain attempt to dissuade him from his assassination-conspiracy theory has twice been threatened—once by one of the D.A.'s own "witnesses," the second time by Garrison himself. Others—Cuban exiles, convicts, drug addicts, homosexuals—

have been hounded in more subtle ways. For most of Garrison's victims are extremely vulnerable men. Some are already paying for their vulnerability. Chief among them is Clay L. Shaw, the New Orleans businessman-socialite, who now faces trial on a charge of conspiring to kill the President.

How did it all begin?

Garrison first became earnestly interested in the Kennedy assassination when he and Louisiana Sen. Russell Long rode side by side on an airplane bound for New York. Long said he had never actually believed the Warren commission report, that he still had doubts. Garrison later told me that he immediately decided that if such an important man thought there was something odd about the case, it was time to start digging.

Cleanup: Garrison is known in New Orleans as a smart operator, a bit unorthodox, but nobody's fool. He made his name by cleaning up his old haunt—the French Quarter—and putting a temporary halt to B-girl practices and lewd dancing in its gaudy strip joints. Later, he amazed the whole city by accusing eight criminal judges of taking too many days off and of winking at Mafia activity. But although the judges sued him for libel, Garrison's right to criticize the judiciary was finally upheld by the U.S. Supreme Court. Thus, when he first announced his "conspiracy" case, most New Orleanians believed that "Big Jim must have something."

What Garrison had to start with was a colorfully pathetic "suspect" named David Ferrie. A onetime airline pilot, Ferrie had been questioned shortly after the

Continued

STATINTL

Investigations

Some Say It's Garrison Who's in Wonderland

By MARTIN WALDRON

NEW ORLEANS — One who studies the Warren Commission report runs the danger of becoming obsessed with trying to fill the gaps left in the commission's investigation of the Kennedy assassination.

Europe as well as the United States is full of people who have become so obsessed, and they have flooded the nation's newsstands with hastily written books expounding their views. The theories of the President's assassination that have been expounded in print have ranged from the official version, assassination by a lone, deranged gunman; through political murder; to an international conspiracy involving Cuban refugees, homosexuals and spies.

The man who has created the greatest stir over the theory of international conspiracy is New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison.

Expanding Theory

He is a 45-year-old hard-living and hard-driving prosecutor who frequently does not arise from sleep until shortly before noon and who does much of his thinking at French Quarter bars. Almost nightly his theory has grown, much as bread dough rises under heat. It has expanded in all directions.

Last week, Mr. Garrison was being accused of using threats, bribery and coercion in his investigation. He brushed aside these accusations as "being unworthy of comment."

Last February and March, Mr. Garrison — who has termed the Kennedy assassination as resembling something from Alice in Wonderland — said that David W. Ferrie, a one-time airline pilot who died on Feb. 22, and Clay L.

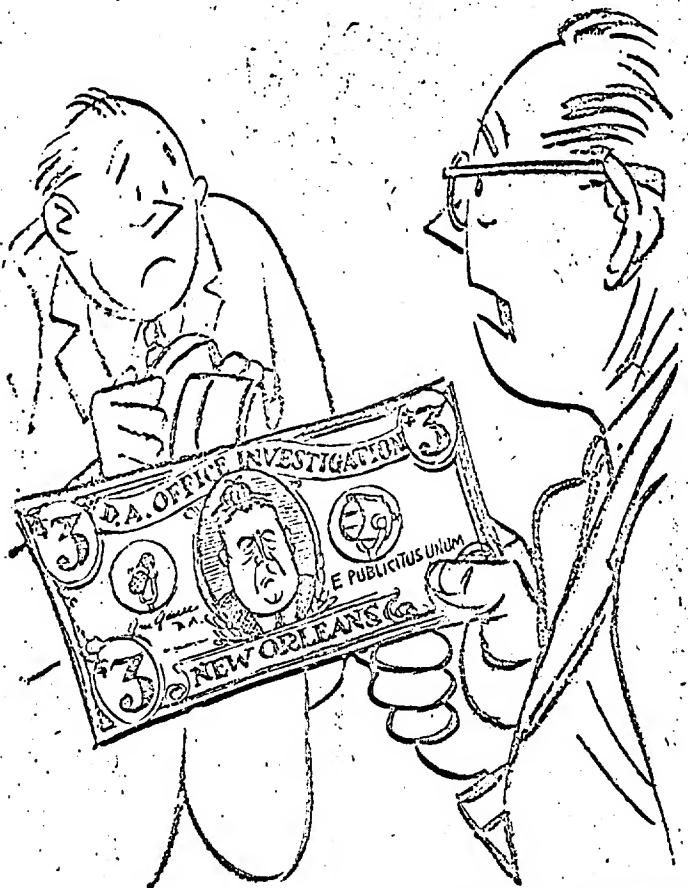
Shaw, retired manager of the New Orleans Trade Mart and something of an international socialite, were the central figures in the plot to assassinate Mr. Kennedy.

Last week, Mr. Garrison had included agents of the F.B.I., the Secret Service and the C.I.A. in the conspiracy. He had not, as yet, accused them of having advance

knowledge of the assassination; this charge he has limited to Lee Harvey Oswald and Mr. Ferrie, both of whom Mr. Garrison said were C.I.A. agents. The chiefs and the top supervisors of the F.B.I., the C.I.A. and the Secret Service were, in Mr. Garrison's words, guilty of being "accessories after the fact."

Late one night about 10 days ago, Mr. Garrison set down his theories on the C.I.A. and F.B.I. involvement in a handwritten document which "fell" into the hands of some New Orleans newspaper reporters. This was after the District Attorney had learned that Newsweek magazine, after a five-week investigation, was about to accuse one of his investigators of attempting to bribe a witness to "fill in some holes" about the assassination conspiracy.

Whether by planning or by accident, the timing of this "leak" of the District Attorney's theory of C.I.A. and F.B.I. involvement in a "cover-up" was effective. Any impact that the Newsweek story might have had on the case was lost in the shadow of Mr. Garrison's new charges.



Herblock in The Washington Post

"You say you got this from a Mr. Jim Garrison?"

This ability to manipulate people and public opinion has made Mr. Garrison, a formidable figure in Louisiana politics, and even those public figures who may not believe the District Attorney's theory about the Kennedy assassination have not opposed him. Gov. John J. McKeithen, who owes part of his election to support from Mr. Garrison four years ago, has said he believes "Jim's got something."

Senator's Friend

Senator Russell B. Long, the majority whip and probably the most powerful Louisiana politician, has been a close personal and political friend of Mr. Garrison. It was Senator Long who got him interested in investigating the assassination in the first place, said the District Attorney. He said that Senator Long had told him on an airplane trip to New York that the Warren Commission report seemed incomplete.

Mounting criticism from around the nation of Mr. Garrison's methods and of his unsubstantiated charges of conspiracy within the F.B.I. and the C.I.A. has not appeared to bother him one whit. He has said he would stop giving interviews to reporters for "the national press" and said that he would ask his good friend, Senator Long, to get the Senate to investigate the C.I.A.

Meanwhile, he has gone merrily along, issuing a subpoena for Richard Helms, director of the C.I.A., to appear before the New Orleans grand jury next Wednesday and to bring the "real" photograph taken of Oswald outside the Cuban Embassy in Mexico City in October, 1963, and not the "fake photograph" which he said the C.I.A. had given the Warren Commission.

When Attorney General Ramsey Clark last week ordered F.B.I. agents not to appear before the grand jury when subpoenaed by Mr. Garrison, the District Attorney cited this as partial proof of his charges of cover-up, and said that the Federal agencies "are taking the Fifth Amendment."

E-137,843

MAY 11 1967

ATTORNEYS DENY CHARGE

Probe Figures' Lawyers Paid by CIA, Says DA

Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison charged today the United States Central Intelligence Agency is paying lawyers who represent key figures in his Kennedy death plot investigation.

Answering reporters' questions outside the Orleans Parish Grand Jury room early this afternoon, Garrison declared:

"Naturally, they are paying lawyers involved. There's no question about that."

REFERRING TO New Orleans attorney Burton Klein, who represents a one-time roommate of key assassination probe figure David W. Ferrie, Garrison asserted:

"We have reason to believe that Mr. Klein has recently been to Washington, D. C."

Klein said in response to the DA's statement:

"I emphatically deny the statement made by Mr. Garrison that I contacted the CIA or

spoke to anyone acting for that organization.

"There is no basis in fact for the statement. I am disappointed and amazed that Mr. Garrison would have uttered such an irresponsible remark."

"I AM ANSWERING the statement because I have no intention of permitting Mr. Garrison to cloud the fact that a member of his staff attempted to bribe Mr. (Alvin) Beauboeuf. The evidence is irrefutable.

"I am equally amazed that he has not contacted me so that I may give him the opportunity of reviewing the evidence."

Concerning Steven Plotkin, who represents fugitive witness Gordon Novel, now fighting extradition at Columbus, Ohio, the DA said:

"We know that Mr. Plotkin has been receiving money, if only through an intermediary, from the CIA."

REACHED BY A reporter, Plotkin replied: "I have never received any money from the CIA or from any known agent of the CIA."

Garrison referred to Sandra Moffett McMaines, another witness he wants for testimony in the case, and said:

"We know that Sandra Moffett, up in Iowa, who has no money, is represented by the chairman of a 13-state regional Democratic organization."

Mrs. McMaines is the girl who star Garrison witness Perry Russo of Baton Rouge has said he took to a party at Ferrie's house the night he overheard Kennedy's assassination planned.

SHE HAS DENIED being there.

"There's no question in our minds what's happening," Garrison told newsmen. "This is because we're making progress. If we weren't you'd hear nothing but silence."

Mrs. McMaines is represented at Des Moines, where she recently moved from Omaha, Neb., by Lex Hawkins, a former chairman of the Iowa Democratic Executive and currently leader of the Midwest Democratic Chairman's Association.

GARRISON HAS CHARGED that Mrs. McMaines moved from Nebraska to Iowa, a state which does not honor the interstate material witness compact, for the purpose of eluding her return for testimony here.

Garrison delivered his comments as the grand jury continued to question the author of a book which attacks the credibility of the Warren Commission report on the slaying of Kennedy and Texas

Gov. John Connally.

Author Ray Marcus of Los Angeles stepped behind the closed doors of the jury room at 9 a. m., carrying a package which appeared to contain photographic enlargements.

HE WAS JOINED later by Asst. DA Alvin Oser, who brought jurors a blowup picture of Dealey Plaza, the scene of the Kennedy shooting at Dallas. Both remained closeted with the jury early this afternoon.

Marcus' book, "The Bastard Bullet," contends that a projectile found on the floor of Dallas' Parkland Hospital could not have struck either the late President or the Texas chief executive.

Asked by a States-Item reporter if he would talk to the jury about the assassination bullet, Marcus replied:

"I have a number of other things to discuss."

Marcus was one of two controversial authors who have been questioned by grand jurors this week. Both Marcus and Mark Lane, writer of the best-selling book, "Rush to Judgment," were in the jury room yesterday afternoon.

AS THE JURY met, reworked extradition papers were on their way to the Texas attorney general as Garrison's office renewed its attempts to return Sergio Arcacha Smith here for questioning.

Meanwhile, Asst. DA James Alcock said similar action was imminent to return another witness, Gordon Novel, from Ohio.

Arcacha is charged with conspiracy to burglarize an explosives dump at Houma in

BOTH ARCACHA and Novel are wanted by Garrison as key witnesses in the DA's Kennedy death plot investigation.

The DA's office has accused Arcacha and Novel of conspiring with another principal figure in the inquiry, the late David W. Ferrie, to steal munitions from the oil well service company's bunker in Terrebonne Parish.

Arcacha is free on \$1,500 bond at Dallas, and Novel is awaiting an extradition hearing at Columbus under \$10,000 bail. Both men are fighting attempts to return them here for questioning before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury.

EXTRADITION PAPERS were sent to the governors of Texas and Ohio in both cases. In each case, the extradition requests were returned to correct what authorities described as technical imperfections.

Presumably, Garrison wants to question both men about their association with Ferrie and their activities on behalf of militant anti-Castro organizations in New Orleans.

Arcacha was leader of the Cuban Democratic Revolutionary Front in New Orleans, and Novel has described himself to friends and associates as an operative of the U. S. Central Intelligence Agency. He has denied the role publicly.

Ferrie is one of three men Garrison has accused of plotting the late President's murder. The others are Lee Harvey Oswald—the man the Warren Commission named as Kennedy's lone assassin—and 54-year-old Clay L. Shaw of New Orleans.

SHAW HAS BEEN indicted in the alleged presidential assassination conspiracy and is free on \$10,000 bond awaiting trial. He has staunchly denied complicity in the presidential slaying and pleaded innocent

M - 190,636
S - 306,325

MAY 11 1967

Garrison Declares Probe Goes on Despite Setback

FBI Agent Ordered Not to Give Testimony

District Attorney Jim Garrison Wednesday brushed off the fact that a Federal Bureau of Investigation agent was ordered by Attorney General Ramsey Clark not to testify before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury and said it would not stop his assassination probe.

U.S. Attorney Louis C. LaCour, in moving to quash a subpoena for FBI agent Regis Kennedy, revealed that Kennedy was ordered not to testify.

Garrison said the development will only slow down his



—Photo by The Times-Picayune.
REGIS KENNEDY
Ordered not to testify.

investigation into the death of President John F. Kennedy, not stop it.

The district attorney sought testimony from Kennedy, whose name appears frequently on FBI reports made during the Warren Commission's investigation. Garrison also subpoenaed former FBI man Warren DeBruye.

PARTIALLY EXPLAINED

In connection with another development, a check by The Times-Picayune revealed that an alleged "fake" photograph identified once in the Warren Commission Hearings as the

photograph of an unidentified man" was reproduced twice and is partially explained in three signed affidavits.

Garrison Wednesday obtained a court order to direct a subpoena to the Central Intelligence Agency, demanding what Garrison calls the real picture.

One of the affiants is Richard Helms, CIA director, who Garrison has challenged to produce a photograph allegedly taken of Oswald and a Latin companion as they emerged from the Cuban Embassy in Mexico City.

The subpoena asks Helms to produce a "true photograph" of the accused presidential assassin and a burly Cuban which Garrison says was taken by CIA agents in front of the Cuban Embassy in Mexico City in November, 1963.

The photograph, Garrison said, was suppressed when the Warren Commission requested a picture of Oswald and his Cuban companion. The district attorney said the picture was taken with a concealed camera as the two men emerged from the Cuban embassy a few days before the assassination.

He said the CIA produced a "fake photograph" because "one or both of those men was employed by an agency of the federal government."

However, a check of the commission hearings reveals that none of the affidavits refers to the supposedly substituted photo as purporting to be that of Oswald as Garrison had charged.

On page 468 of hearings volume XI Federal Bureau of Investigation agent Bardwell D. Odum swore in an affidavit that he received the picture from the CIA the day after the assassination and attempted to show it to Marina Oswald at a Dallas motel the afternoon of the same day.

"I desired to show this photograph to Marina Oswald in an attempt to identify the individual portrayed in the photograph and to determine if he was an associate of Lee Harvey Oswald," the agent said.

This would be on Nov. 23, 1963, well before the commission could have requested the

alleged photo of Oswald and his supposed companion. Agent Odum said he instead showed the photo to Mrs. Marguerite Oswald, Oswald's mother, when she told him that the accused assassin's wife was too exhausted to be interviewed.

HAD NEVER SEEN HIM

Mrs. Oswald, Odum said, stated that she had never seen the individual in the picture. Odum noted that he had trimmed the background of the picture, in view of the source, to avoid possibly disclosing the location where the picture was taken.

The copy of the photo Odum presented to the commission with his affidavit on July 10, 1964, appears as Odum Exhibit No. 1 in Hearings Volume XX.

Helms' affidavit, sworn to on Aug. 7, 1964, and which appears on pages 469 and 470 of Volume XI, reveals that "the original photograph was taken outside of the continental United States sometimes during the period July 1, 1963 to November 23, 1963."

The other copy of the same photo was submitted by FBI inspector James R. Malley on Feb. 11, 1964, according to his affidavit, on pages 468 and 469 of Volume XI.

This copy is reproduced as Hearings Exhibit 237, the exhibit which some news stories have suggested was the only reference to the unidentified individual.

On the motion to quash the subpoena of Kennedy, Assistant U.S. Attorneys John C. Ciolino and Frederick W. Veters launched a four-point attack on it.

Their motion before Criminal District Court Judge Bernard J. Bagert asked for a quash because:

1. "Traditionally, FBI agents do not testify before state grand juries with respect to information or material gained by them in the performance of their official duties or by reason of their official status.

2. "Department of Justice Order 324-64 (which has the force of law) prohibits any officer or employee of the department from producing or disclosing information or material contained in the files of the Department of Justice or acquired by him in the performance of his official duties or because of his official status . . .

ORDER CITED

3. "Special agent Kennedy has been instructed by the Attorney General pursuant to Order 324-64 that he is not to testify with respect to information and material acquired by him in the performance of his official duties . . .

4. "Customarily, when local authorities seek information from a federal investigation agency, they inquire of the proper federal officials. No inquiry has been made here. Therefore, it is requested that the subpoena be quashed."

Cuban sources here said they remembered both Kennedy and DeBruye attending meetings of anti-Castro groups organized to fight the island's Communist regime in 1961.

Kennedy questioned the late David W. Ferrie when he was arrested by Garrison's office three days after the assassination.

Garrison charges Ferrie was a pivotal figure in what he says was a plot to kill Kennedy. He contends Ferrie conspired with Oswald and Clay L. Shaw, 54-year-old retired businessman. Shaw was indicted in the conspiracy March 22 and is free on \$10,000 bond.

In recent days Garrison declared that Oswald was not a Communist, as the Warren Commission said, but was "controlled" by federal undercover agents.

He charged that the CIA and the FBI engaged in a massive coverup to dupe the Warren Commission and mask the association of CIA-employed persons with Oswald.

Author Mark Lane testified before the Grand Jury Wednesday and upon emerging from the jury room identified the CIA as the "powerful domestic force" which he said last month "participated in the original plan which, in fact, culminated in the death" of the president.

Two other witnesses called by the Grand Jury are 30-year-old Carlos Quiroga of New Orleans, a once active anti-Castro leader, and a New Orleans truck salesman, Oscar Deslatte.

Deslatte said he was approached in 1961—before the Bay of Pigs invasion—by two men who wanted to purchase trucks. He said one of them used the name Oswald and a purchase offer was made in that name.

District attorney's office sources said Lee Harvey Oswald was still in Russia at the time and did not return to New Orleans until early 1963.

A bid sheet from Deslatte's firm with Oswald's name on it was taken as evidence by the FBI Nov. 25, 1963, three days after the assassination. It was

not introduced as evidence before the Warren Commission.

Quiroga is a former close associate of Sergio Arcacha Smith, 44, former leader of the Cuban Democratic Revolutionary Front and a fugitive from Garrison's inquiry.

Garrison Subpoenas Helms to Testify on the C.I.A. STATINTL

By MARTIN WALDRON

Special to The New York Times

NEW ORLEANS, May 10 —

District Attorney Jim Garrison today subpoenaed Richard Helms, head of the Intelligence Agency, to answer questions before a New Orleans grand jury next week about a C.I.A. investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy.

The subpoena, signed by State District Judge Bernard J. Bagert, ordered Mr. Helms to appear next Wednesday. It also directed him to produce a photograph taken by C.I.A. agents in front of the Cuban Embassy in Mexico City in October, 1963, about seven weeks before the President was shot.

Mr. Garrison, who has said he has evidence that Lee Harvey Oswald was an undercover agent of the C.I.A., declared that a photograph alleged to show Oswald in front of the Cuban Embassy was a "fake" produced by the C.I.A. to avoid having to identify one of its agents, who was with Oswald in Mexico City and who appeared in the true photograph.

On Monday, Mr. Garrison said that he had begun an investigation of the activities of the C.I.A. and of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. He accused both agencies of withholding evidence concerning the assassination of President Kennedy.

Refuses to Testify

This morning, an F.B.I. agent, Regis Kennedy, refused to appear before the grand jury in answer to a subpoena issued last week. Mr. Kennedy was one of the F.B.I. agents who helped to investigate the New Orleans scene after the President's death in Dallas.

In pleadings filed in state



Associated Press Wirephoto
Alvin Beauboeuf

court today, Louis C. Lacour, the United States attorney in New Orleans, said that Attorney General Ramsey Clark had directed Mr. Kennedy not to answer the subpoena.

Mr. Lacour asked Judge Bagert to dismiss the subpoena and a hearing on the motion was set for next Tuesday.

In support of the motion, Mr. Lacour filed a statement saying: "Traditionally, F.B.I. agents do not testify before state grand juries with respect to information or material gained by them in the performance of their official duties or by reason of their official status."

"Department of Justice order 324-64 prohibits any officer or employee of the department from producing or disclosing information on material contained in the files of the Department of Justice or acquired by him in the performance of his official duties or because of his official status."

"Special Agent Kennedy has been instructed by the Attorney General, pursuant to order 324-64, that he is not to testify with respect to information and material acquired by him in the performance of his official duties or because of his official status."

"Customarily, when local authorities seek information from a Federal investigation agency they inquire of the proper Federal officials. No inquiry has been made here. Therefore, it is requested that the subpoena be quashed."

A former F.B.I. agent, Warren DeBrueys, was also subpoenaed last week. He did not appear to testify. The District Attorney's office said that the subpoena had not been served.

At a news conference this afternoon, meanwhile, the attorney for Alvin Beauboeuf, a one-time business partner of the late David W. Ferris, whom Mr. Garrison has called the "central figure" in a plot to kill President Kennedy, said that a lie detector test showed that Mr. Beauboeuf was telling the truth when he reported he had been "threatened" by members of the District Attorney's staff.

More Threats Charged

An article in Newsweek this week said that an investigator for Garrison had offered Mr. Beauboeuf \$3,000 to testify that he had overheard discussion of an assassination plot. Mr. Beauboeuf later signed an affidavit saying that the investigator had at no time asked him to tell anything but the truth. But today his attorney, Burton G. Klein, said that Mr. Beauboeuf had signed the affidavit "because of threats and coercion."

Mr. Beauboeuf, a slender man of 21 who was dressed in a brown and a blue tie, sat beside his attorney during the news conference but did not take part in it.

Mr. Klein would not say who had administered the polygraph test. However, Mr. Beauboeuf said on Monday that he was going to take a lie detector test yesterday in Washington.

or disclose the material or information demanded."

Legal observers here said today that if Louisiana officials imprison Mr. Kennedy for refusing to testify, a Federal judge would probably order his immediate release, under the authority of the Touhy case.

A spokesman for the Central Intelligence Agency said today that any subpoenas served on C.I.A. officials in connection with the Garrison investigation "will be accepted."

The spokesman would not elaborate. However, Federal officials outside the Justice Department normally turn their subpoena papers over to the department, which then provides instructions on what course the officials should take.

A Long-Standing Policy

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, May 10—

The Department of Justice followed a long-standing Federal policy today when it refused to permit an agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation to testify before a state grand jury in Louisiana.

Justice Department regulations prohibit F.B.I. agents from testifying about matters

Investigation of Oswald

that they have investigated before state grand juries, unless the Attorney General gives his consent.

Veteran officials of the Justice Department and the F.B.I. said today that they could not remember an instance in which the Attorney General had given his consent for an agent to testify.

The reason for this policy is said to be that once an agent is sworn in before the grand jury, he could be required to disclose Federal secrets.

The Supreme Court has upheld the authority of Federal department heads to exercise this power in a series of cases running back to 1900. The latest decision, in 1950, involved an attempt by Roger Touhy, the Chicago gangster, to prove in habeas corpus proceedings that the F.B.I. had used fraud to send him to the penitentiary.

An F.B.I. agent refused to produce subpoenaed records in Federal district court and the trial judge put him in jail. The Supreme Court ruled that the agent had the right to refuse, unless the Attorney General gave his permission.

When the Justice Department refused today to let Mr. Kennedy testify, it cited the current version of the regulation that the Supreme Court upheld in the Touhy case.

The regulation, which was issued by acting Attorney General Nicholas deB. Katzenbach in 1964, states that if the state court persists in calling upon the agent to testify, he must "respectfully decline to produce

or disclose the material or information demanded."

Legal observers here said today that if Louisiana officials imprison Mr. Kennedy for refusing to testify, a Federal judge would probably order his immediate release, under the authority of the Touhy case.

A spokesman for the Central Intelligence Agency said today that any subpoenas served on C.I.A. officials in connection with the Garrison investigation "will be accepted."

The spokesman would not elaborate. However, Federal officials outside the Justice Department normally turn their subpoena papers over to the department, which then provides instructions on what course the officials should take.

Omaha World-Herald, Thursday, May 11, 1967

FBI Agent Is Taking the Fifth'

From: 28
Page: Page: Page:

OMAHA, NEBRASKA
WORLD-HERALD

M-126,688
S-273,709

MAY 11 1967

From World-Herald Press Services.

New Orleans, La.—The Justice Department Wednesday asked Criminal District Court Judge Ben Bagert to dismiss a subpoena directing FBI agent Regis Kennedy to testify before the Orleans Parish grand jury in connection with District Attorney Jim Garrison's probe of President Kennedy's assassination.

Agent Kennedy was one of four subpoenaed to testify Wednesday.

Mr. Garrison promptly branded the motion an attempt by Federal agents to "take the Fifth Amendment."

"This isn't going to stop our investigation," Mr. Garrison said. "There's no way in the world they can stop it. All they can do is slow it down."

Judge Bagert scheduled a hearing May 16 on the motion, which was filed by United States Attorney Louis C. Lacour.

Mr. Lacour's motion stated that Mr. Kennedy was ordered by Attorney General Ramsey Clark not to testify.

"Traditionally FBI agents do not testify before state grand juries with respect to information or material gained by their performance of their official duties or by reason of their official status," the motion said. "This rule was based upon the sound policy that the integrity and effectiveness of the FBI is protected by restricting such information and material to Federal law enforcement."

In another development, Mr. Garrison's office obtained a subpoena which will be directed to the head of the Central Intelligence Agency, demanding what Mr. Garrison contends is a suppressed photograph of Lee Harvey Oswald, taken by CIA agents in front of the Cuban Embassy in Mexico City in November 1963.

Mr. Kennedy and former FBI Agent Warren Debrueys investigated New Orleans aspects of the assassination of President Kennedy in Dallas on November 22, 1963. Mr.



Beauboeuf . . . "Newsweek story true."

Debrueys also was subpoenaed Wednesday.

Cuban sources in New Orleans said they remembered Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Debrueys attending meetings of anti-Castro groups organized to fight the island's Communist regime in 1961.

Alvin R. Beauboeuf, meanwhile, "confirmed in all details" a Newsweek magazine account that he was offered money and threatened by members of Mr. Garrison's staff.

Attorney Burton G. Klein,



—AP Wirephotos.

Kennedy . . . Not testifying.

appearing at a news conference with his client, Mr. Beauboeuf, said Mr. Beauboeuf also was told he would be shot if he made trouble.

He said an affidavit by Mr. Beauboeuf April 12, denying any bribe attempt, was signed under further "threats and coercion."

Mr. Garrison had released the affidavit Tuesday, apparently to refute an article in Newsweek magazine describing the alleged bribes and threats.

E-137,843

MAY 10 1967.

FBI AGENT

ORDERED NOT

TO TESTIFY HERE

CIA Photo Subpenaed By Garrison

The U.S. attorney revealed today that Federal Bureau of Investigation Agent Regis Kennedy has been ordered by Attorney General Ramsey Clark not to testify before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury.

The disclosure came in Criminal District Court this morning as U.S. Atty. Louis C. Lacour moved to quash a subpoena for Kennedy's testimony in Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison's presidential murder plot investigation.

Garrison reacted quickly. "OBVIOUSLY WHAT IS happening is that the federal agents involved are taking the Fifth Amendment," he told reporters in his office lobby, adding:

"This isn't going to stop our investigation. There's no way in the world they can stop it. All they can do is slow it down."

In still another development, the DA obtained a court order to direct a subpoena to the U.S. Intelligence Agency, demanding what Garrison contends is a suppressed photograph of Lee Harvey Oswald.

THE SUBPENA asks CIA Director Richard Helms to produce a "true photograph" of the accused presidential assassin and a burly Cuban

which Garrison says was taken by CIA agents in front of the Cuban Embassy at Mexico City in November, 1963.

Kennedy is one of two men whom Garrison called for testimony concerning their investigation of New Orleans aspects of the presidential nomination in 1963.

THE OTHER IS A former agent, Warren DeBrueys. The names of both men appear frequently on FBI reports made during the Warren Commission investigation of the late President John F. Kennedy's slaying.

A Garrison assistant, James Alcock, told Judge Bernard J. Bagert the state will oppose the quash motion. A hearing was set for Tuesday.

Acting for LaCour, Asst. U.S. Attys. John C. Ciolino and Frederick W. Veters launched a four-point attack on the agent's subpoena.

Their motion noted that the

Orleans Grand Jury is "inquiring into circumstances of the assassination of John Kennedy" and asked Judge Bagert to quash agent's subpoena because:

1. "Traditionally, FBI agents do not testify before state grand juries with respect to information or material gained by them in the performance of their official duties or by reason of their official status.

2. "Department of Justice Order 324-64 (which has the force of law) prohibits any officer or employee of the Department from producing or disclosing information or material contained in the files of the Department of Justice or acquired by him in the performance of his official duties or because of his official status . . .

3. "Special Agent Kennedy has been instructed by the Attorney General pursuant to Order 324-64 that he is not to testify with respect to information and material acquired by him in the performance of his official duties or because of his official status.

Front Page Edit Page Other Page

NEW ORLEANS, LA.
TIMES-PICAYUNE

M - 190,636

S - 306,325

MAY 10 1967

NOVEL WILL BE RETURNED--OHIO

**No Restrictions Wanted,
Says McElroy**

The Ohio governor's office gave assurances Tuesday that assassination investigation witness Gordon Novel will be returned as soon as proper extradition papers are received from Louisiana.

John McElroy, assistant to Gov. James A. Rhodes, said his office is not attempting to keep Novel from testifying in District Attorney Jim Garrison's investigation into the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

The assurance was made in spite of a recent letter from McElroy requesting that a written statement disclaiming that Novel was sought for investigation testimony accompany his extradition papers.

"If your governor will get the papers in order, Gov. Rhodes will return him," McElroy declared Tuesday, adding, "Why don't we get this show on the road and quit talking about it?"

SURPRISE VOICED

Assistant district attorney James L. Alcock expressed surprise at the latest McElroy statement and pointed to the previous disclaimer request.

Alcock said papers for Novel and former New Orleans anti-Castro leader Sergio Arcacha Smith were being perfected, and that he hoped to mail them to Gov. McKeithen Tuesday.

Alcock said the Novel extradition papers will be "legally proper within the framework of extradition proceedings," and will not bear the requested disclaimer.

Arcacha Smith and Novel extradition proceedings spring from charges of conspiracy to commit simple burglary of a munitions bunker near Houma.

McElroy denied that his office had been pressured into slowing or halting Novel's extradition when asked of the possibility. "That's a ridiculous question," he said.

"Perhaps you should read the letter," McElroy told a reporter. Informed that a reporter had read it, McElroy asserted: "He'd better read it again. He misinterpreted it."

BOTH OUT ON BOND

Both sought men are free on the burglary conspiracy charge, Novel on a \$10,000 bond in Columbus, Ohio, and Arcacha Smith on a \$1,500 bond in Dallas, Tex.

Technical deficiencies were sighted by each state as reasons for returning extradition papers previously sent.

Meanwhile, one of Arcacha Smith's former close associates is scheduled to appear before the grand jury Wednesday.

The subpoenaed man, Carlos Quiroga, 30, 3134 Derby pl., said Tuesday that he is "convinced that Oswald was a Communist, and added that he has "proofs" to this effect.

His subpoena was served Monday, the day after Garrison charged the Central Intelligence Agency and the Federal Bureau of Investigation with collaborating in conceal-

ing the facts of the assassination from the Warren Commission.

Left out of the material presented to the commission, Garrison said, was significant evidence of Lee Harvey Oswald's associations with anti-Castro elements in New Orleans.

Sources in New Orleans said Monday that Quiroga was involved with an anti-Castro organization which Arcacha Smith headed.

Garrison Charges C.I.A. and F.B.I. Conceal Evidence on Oswald

By MARTIN WALDRON
Special to The New York Times

NEW ORLEANS, May 9 — District Attorney Jim Garrison has begun an investigation of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Central Intelligence Agency, charging that both agencies are trying to withhold evidence about the assassination of President Kennedy.

Apparently unruffled by an accusation by Newsweek magazine that the only "plot" in the assassination was one Mr. Garrison had created in his own mind, the tall, flamboyant district attorney subpoenaed two Federal agents to appear before a New Orleans grand jury tomorrow.

Mr. Garrison refused to comment directly on the Newsweek assertion that one of his investigators had offered money to a friend of David W. Ferrie, a former airline pilot, to testify that he had overheard the formation of a plot to kill President Kennedy.

The district attorney set a regular meeting of the New Orleans grand jury to hear Regis Kennedy, an F.B.I. agent, and Warren DeBrueys, a "Government agent," to appear for questioning.

Questioned Ferrie

During the Warren Commission's investigation of the assassination, Regis Kennedy questioned the late Mr. Ferrie, who Mr. Garrison had described as "the central figure" in a conspiracy to murder the President.

In a not-for-attribution interview with two reporters of The New Orleans States-Item last Thursday, the district attorney said that he had information indicating that Oswald was an agent of the C.I.A., engaged in a secret operation with anti-Castro Cubans, and that the F.B.I. knew it. Yesterday, Mr. Garrison said that The States-Item article was "essentially correct."

According to The States-Item, Mr. Garrison said that in the summer of 1963 Lee Harvey Os-

wald, the man accused by the Warren Commission of being the sole assassin, was "shepherded everywhere he went in New Orleans by an individual known to have been in the employ of the Central Intelligence Agency."

That C.I.A. man, a source close to Mr. Garrison said, is now dead.

The Newsweek accusation appears in the current issue in an article by Hugh Aynesworth, a former Dallas newspaper reporter who joined the magazine staff about four months ago.

Visit to Beaubouef

The article said that last March, in an attempt to "shore up" a conspiracy charge against Clay L. Shaw, New Orleans businessman, two investigators from Mr. Garrison's office went to visit Alvin Beaubouef, a 21-year-old service station operator who was once in business with Mr. Ferrie.

Mr. Shaw has been indicted by a New Orleans grand jury and charged with being a co-conspirator in a plot to murder President Kennedy.

Newsweek said that Mr. Beaubouef had refused to make any commitment to Mr. Garrison's investigators without talking to his lawyer. The next day, Lynn Loisel, one of the investigators, came to the lawyer's office.

"What had Loisel told Beaubouef the night before, the attorney asked?" Newsweek said. "I told him we had liberal expense money," Loisel replied. "And I said the boss is in a position to put him in a job, also that he would make a hero out of him, instead of a villain, you understand . . . I mean we can change the story around, you know, to positively beyond a shadow of a doubt . . . you know, eliminate him, you know, into any kind of a conspiracy or what have you."

"The attorney wanted to know more about the offer of money," Newsweek went on. "Loisel answered: 'I would ven-

ture to say . . . well, I'm, you know . . . fairly certain we could put \$3,000 on him.'"

Newsweek said that Mr. Loisel then "laid out the 'conspiracy plot' to which Beaubouef presumably would testify."

'Discussed Escape Route'

"He discussed 'crossfire' and escape routes," the magazine said. "As Loisel 'recalled' it, Ferrie and Shaw had been arguing in the apartment . . . of maybe it had been Oswald and Shaw—the investigator couldn't quite recall for sure. Loisel added: 'Clay Shaw wanted some of his methods used, or his thoughts, you know, used. But anyway, that's what we have in mind—along that line.'"

"Was Al at the meeting?" the attorney asked, Loisel said: "No, Al wasn't at the meeting." But Loisel suggested that Dave Ferrie had told Beaubouef all about it."

To explain why he had not come forward previously, the investigator suggested that Mr. Beaubouef say that he had been "scared," Newsweek said.

The magazine said that when Mr. Garrison's "men" learned that the meeting in the attorney's office had been recorded on tape, "Loisel and a colleague returned to the attorney's office. He was told that he

got in the way he would be shot. Then they hauled him down to the courthouse and made him sign a statement that said, in effect, that he didn't consider the offer of \$3,000 and a job as a bribe."

Mr. Beaubouef would not comment on the Newsweek report. He once ran a service station with Mr. Ferrie and was reported by agents of the F.B.I. and the Secret Service to have gone to Texas with Mr. Ferrie on the night that President Kennedy was shot.

Affidavit Released

Mr. Loisel could not be reached for comment. Mr. Garrison said: "This is not my problem. It's Newsweek's. They're the ones who will have to climb back off the limb."

However, Mr. Garrison made available to the press a copy of an affidavit signed by Mr. Beaubouef before a notary public and dated April 12, 1967.

Mr. Beaubouef said in the affidavit, made almost a month after the visit from Mr. Loisel, that "no representative of the Orleans Parish district attorney's office has ever asked me to do anything but to tell the truth."

He said that Mr. Loisel mentioned money after "I told him that I could not afford to continue to take the time to tell the district attorney's office what I knew about the case until I found a job and solved my financial problems."

Mr. Loisel replied that if Mr. Beaubouef's evidence led to the capture of the men who killed President Kennedy he felt "I would not have to worry about either a job or money. He said, however, that it had to be the truth because the district attorney's office would require me to take a lie detector test and other tests because they were not interested in building their case on any statements about which there was any question."

Mr. Beaubouef said he met with Mr. Loisel the next day in the office of his lawyer, and that the lawyer taped the conversation.

Asks About Job Offer

The lawyer asked Mr. Loisel, "Is it true that you offered my client a job or some money to tell you the truth about the assassination?" the affidavit said.

"Mr. Loisel replied that this was correct but that his office was interested only in getting the truth and that anything less than the truth would be useless," the affidavit said.

Mr. Beaubouef quoted the investigator as saying: "We want to know what part Dave Ferrie played in the assassination of the President. We know a lot of his involvement already, but

we feel that Alvin Beaubouef knows some missing links that will help us get all of the men involved in the assassination."

After the investigator had left the lawyer's office, the lawyer said "that he thought that he would sell this tape and make some money," the affidavit said. "I did not want to go along with this at first but then I decided to because, I needed some money to get on my feet."

Mr. Beaubouef said in the affidavit that he "later learned" that the lawyer had "called at least one magazine and offered to sell this tape for a sum of money." He said that as of that date—April 12—he had not received any money, if the lawyer had succeeded in selling the tape.

Hears Recording

Mr. Beaubouef said that some days later he and his lawyer went to the district attorney of Jefferson Parish, the county next to Orleans Parish, and played the tape recording for Frank Langridge, the district attorney there.

"After listening to the tape, Mr. Langridge indicated that he could not file any charges against anyone based on that conversation," the affidavit said.

Since the tape recording was made, Mr. Beaubouef has retained a different lawyer.

Mr. Langridge said in a telephone interview that he had listened to a tape recording brought to him about three weeks ago by Mr. Beaubouef's first attorney. However, Mr. Langridge would not comment on the contents of the recording.

Reaction of C.I.A.

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, May 9 — A spokesman for the Central Intelligence Agency said today that any subpoena would be referred to the Justice Department. The Justice Department refused to comment.

The C.I.A. spokesman said that in the Warren report John A. McCone, then C.I.A. director, stated that the agency had never been associated directly or indirectly with Oswald.

STATINT

C.I.A. & F.B.I. Duped The Warren Commission Garrison Demands Senate Probe

NEW ORLEANS (Louisiana),

May 9:

The New Orleans States-Item reported yesterday that District Attorney Jim Garrison plans to seek a full scale Senate inquiry into the Central Intelligence Agency's (CIA) role in the Warren Commission's investigation of the Kennedy assassination.

The New Orleans District Attorney claims the CIA and the Federal Bureau of Investigation cooperated in concealing facts behind the assassination of President John F. Kennedy from both the Warren Commission and the American public.

Garrison said he will take steps later this week to con-

vince the Senate of the need for a full scale investigation.

Garrison, who launched his own probe last October into the assassination, said he expects to prove that Kennedy died as a result of a plot hatched here. The Warren Commission said it found no evidence of a conspiracy. In an exclusive interview with Garrison, the 'States-Item' quoted him as saying that the CIA ensured that the Warren Commission's report was completely untrue in its conclusion that Kennedy was shot by Lee Harvey Oswald, acting alone.

Garrison's latest statement corroborated a copyrighted story in the 'States-Item' on

Friday that his investigation had turned up mounting evidence of CIA involvement in Kennedy's death.

He asserted that the Intelligence Agency duped the Commission by flooding its members with irrelevant information in order to obscure the truth.

Garrison said Oswald was not a Communist, as he was depicted by the Warren Commission, but actually was an undercover man working closely with anti-Castro organizations in New Orleans and Dallas, using his Communist background as a cover for his real activities.

Garrison did not say how he expected to convince the Senate that an investigation was necessary, but the States-Item said it was thought that he may seek the aid of Senator Russell B. Long, Democrat, Louisiana. Garrison and Long are personal and political friends.

The District Attorney told the newspaper that the Federal agents who concealed vital knowledge regarding President Kennedy's assassination, and their superiors who are now engaged in a dedicated effort to discredit and obstruct the gathering of evidence in the case, are guilty of being accessories after the fact to one of the cruellest murders in our history.

The recent States-Item article concerning Lee Oswald in New Orleans, his association with anti-Castro Cubans and the role of the United States Intelligence Agencies in New Orleans in 1963 are essentially correct, Garrison said.

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STATINTL

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FT\$O\$7 xa May 8

MAY 8 1967

STATINTL

Report Says Garrison Will Seek Senate Probe

NEW ORLEANS, La. (AP)—The New Orleans States-Item reported today Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison plans to seek a full-scale Senate inquiry into the Central Intelligence Agency's role in the Warren Commission's investigation of the Kennedy assassination.

The New Orleans district attorney claims the CIA and the Federal Bureau of Investigation cooperated in concealing facts behind the assassination of President John F. Kennedy from both the Warren Commission and the American public.

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mission by flooding its members with a gush of irrelevant information to obscure the truth.

New Delhi, The Hindustan Times Weekly, 7 May 1967, p. 11

STATINTL

Bid to prove Oswald was CIA operative

New York, May 6 (PTI)—A New Orleans paper has suggested that District Attorney Jim Garrison was currently trying to prove Lee Harry Oswald, alleged Kennedy assassin, according to the Warren Commission, was a Central Intelligence Agency operative.

In a copyrighted story, "The New Orleans State's Item" said Mr Garrison was trying to prove that Oswald was a CIA operative, who aided anti-Castro Cubans.

The newspaper, quoting "informed sources," said additional evidence being gathered pointed increasingly towards a deep involvement of CIA activities among certain members in the district attorney's inquiry.

The Central Intelligence Agency refused to comment last night on the New Orleans (Louisiana) Press report that Oswald was one of their agents.

American Secret Service quarters contented themselves with quoting the testimony the head of the CIA, Mr John McCone, gave to the Warren Commission. It said: "The agency never contacted him, interviewed him, talked with him, or received or solicited any reports or information from him or communicated with him in any manner."

Oswald Photo Withheld By CIA, Garrison Says

NEW ORLEANS (UPI)—Dist. City in 1963. Instead, the CIA Atty. Jim Garrison yesterday produced a picture of a balding, challenged the Central Intelligence middle-aged man "who obviously Agency to produce a picture of Lee Harvey Oswald was neither Lee Harvey Oswald nor his companion," which he said the CIA suppressed from the Warren Commission. Garrison said.

Garrison, who is conducting his own investigation of the 1963 assassination of President John F. Kennedy, said the CIA gave the Warren Commission a "fake photograph."

The New Orleans States-Item reported Friday that Garrison was trying to show Oswald had definite connections with the CIA while he was in New Orleans in 1963 and that Oswald may have been carrying on anti-Communist CIA work while he was outwardly demonstrating for the Fair Play for Cuba Committee.

Garrison said the CIA was requested to give the commission a picture it took of Oswald and a Cuban companion leaving the Cuban Embassy at Mexico

City in 1963. Instead, the CIA produced a picture of a balding, middle-aged man "who obviously was neither Lee Harvey Oswald nor his companion," Garrison said.

"It is perfectly obvious that the reason the true picture of Oswald and his companion was withheld and a fake picture was substituted was because one or both of these men were working for agencies of the United States government here in the summer of 1963," Garrison said.

The picture Garrison referred to is Exhibit 237 in Volume XVI of the Warren Report and is identified only as "an unidentified man."

The CIA, asked to comment on the States-Item story Friday, referred the newspaper to Warren Commission testimony in which the agency denied any connection with Oswald.

MAY 6 1967

Probe Links CIA, Plot, Paper Says

STATINTL

New Orleans, May 5 (AP)—The New Orleans *States-Item* said in a copyrighted story today that Jim Garrison, district attorney, will seek to show that Lee Harvey Oswald was an undercover agent who aided the cause of anti-Castro Cubans here.

"Garrison's investigation is said to have taken a definite trend toward what are believed to be indications that persons employed by the CIA were responsible for Kennedy's death," the newspaper said.

The Warren Commission, named by President Johnson to investigate the assassination of President Kennedy in Dallas November 22, 1963, reached the conclusion that Lee Harvey Oswald was the sole assassin.

Not A Communist

Garrison's Kennedy assassination investigation, the *States-Item* said, "will show that . . . Oswald was not a Communist."

The Warren Commission decided that Oswald was a confused, Communist-oriented young man who was driven to kill Kennedy by a deep need for public recognition.

The New Orleans gun-toting district attorney, often flamboyant and unorthodox, has been conducting his own investigation into the Kennedy slaying since last fall. He has obtained a grand jury indictment of Clay L. Shaw, a wealthy retired business man, on a charge of conspiring to murder the President.

The *States-Item* said its latest information came from informed sources "as additional evidence pointed increasingly toward a deep involvement of United States Central Intelligence Agency activities among certain principals in the district attorney's continuing inquiry."

Garrison Calls FBI Agent in Kennedy Probe

NEW ORLEANS (AP)—An FBI agent who investigated New Orleans angles of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy in November 1963 has been subpoenaed to appear before the Orleans Parish grand jury next week.

Agent Regis Kennedy declined to comment when asked if he would honor the subpoena.

The grand jury is hearing witnesses presented by Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison, who last fall began his own investigation of the assassination at Dallas, Tex.

Also subpoenaed yesterday was Warren Debrueys, who was an FBI agent in 1963. Debrueys and Regis Kennedy have their names on numerous FBI reports among the exhibits in the 26-volume Warren Commission report.

Goal Reported

Earlier yesterday the New Orleans States-Item said that Garrison "will seek to show" that Lee Harvey Oswald was an undercover agent who aided the cause of anti-Castro Cubans here.

The Warren Commission, which concluded Oswald acted alone in the assassination, depicted him as a confused, Communist-oriented young man who was driven to kill President Kennedy by a deep need for public recognition.

"Garrison's investigation is said to have taken a definite trend toward what are believed to be indications that persons employed by the CIA were responsible for Kennedy's death," the newspaper said.

CIA Cites Testimony

In Washington, the CIA had no direct comment on the report. CIA spokesmen, however, cited testimony in which the intelligence agency told the Warren Commission it had no connection with Oswald.

The States-Item said Garrison's office believes that Oswald's New Orleans activities in 1963 in behalf of the pro-Castro Fair Play for Cuba Committee "were no more than a cover for his real job as an operative who worked closely with militant anti-Communist Cuban groups."

STATINTL

NEW ORLEANS, LA.
STATES & ITEM

E-161,094

APR 2 8 1967

STATINTL

N.Y. Author Testifies Before Grand Jury

A New York author, whose two books severely criticize the Warren Commission Report on President John F. Kennedy's death, testified before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury for almost three hours today and emerged to declare:

"Dist. Atty. Garrison's investigation is going to culminate in a congressional investigation."

Writer Harold Weisberg entered the jury room at 10 a. m. with DA Jim Garrison and Asst. DAs Richard Burns, Alvin Oser, James Alcock and Andrew Sciambra.

He departed with Garrison shortly before 1 p. m., handed copies of his two books, "Whitewash," and "Whitewash II" to States-Item reporter Ross Yockey and

charged:

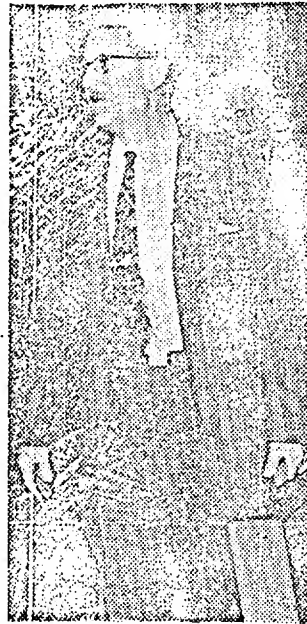
"Right now the federal government is trying every possible way to prevent Garrison's investigation."

But he said he expects "a new and thorough investigation by Congress which will be entirely open to the public."

WEISBERG CHARGED the Warren Commission, which blamed Kennedy's murder on a lone assassin, Lee Harvey Oswald, had failed in its mission of fact gathering.

"The last thing I want is a reopening of the Warren Commission or anything like it," he added.

Weisberg described his first book as a blow against the Warren report and the second a criticism of what he termed "CIA, secret service and FBI coverups."



—States-Item Photo.
HAROLD WEISBERG

WHILE THERE WAS no immediate indication of what was discussed in the secret jury session, sources in the DA's office said it might center upon possible operations of the Central Intelligence Agency here.

Published reports this week in the States-Item said there is mounting evidence of a CIA link to the inquiry by Garrison into what he charges was a plot to kill Kennedy.

Alcock and a member of the jury left the secret session hurriedly at 11:20 a. m. Both returned within 20 minutes.

Sciambra came through the jury room door at 11:30 a. m. He would not comment on the possibility of further action by the jury today.

JAMES PHELAN of the Saturday Evening Post published a story critical of Garrison and his investigation this week and drew immediate

fire from the DA's office.

Sciambra, who Phelan said did not mention star witness Perry Russo's later conspiracy disclosures in a report on his first interview with the Baton Rouge salesman, called Phelan's article "incomplete and distorted."

Defense attorneys for 54-year-old Clay L. Shaw, the only man charged with complicity in Kennedy's murder, have asked Criminal District Court to subpoena Phelan for testimony.

They termed the writer's testimony "essential to the defense."

RUSSO TESTIFIED at a preliminary hearing for Shaw that he overheard the retired New Orleans businessman conspire with the late David W. Ferrie and Lee Harvey Oswald to kill the president.

Ferrie, a former airline pilot, died of what the coroner called natural causes five days after Garrison's investigation became public. Oswald was named by the Warren Commission as the lone assassin of Kennedy at Dallas in 1963.

Novel Claims Agency 'Set Up' Munitions Burglary

Evidence Links CIA to 'Plot' Probe

A 29-year-old fugitive witness who is fighting extradition at Columbus, Ohio.

Novel, a one-time New Orleans bar owner and electronics expert, has told a number of friends and intimates he was a CIA operative and will use this role to battle Garrison's charges.

The defense will be laid down, Novel says, if he is returned to New Orleans to face accusations.

This story is the joint effort of States-Item staff members Hoke May, David Snyder, Ross Yockey, and Rosemary James and R. T. Endicott of the Dayton (Ohio) Daily News.

That he burglarized an oil service company's munitions bunker in nearby Terrebonne Parish.

NOVEL'S ATTORNEY AT NEW ORLEANS, Steven Plotkin, would not deny his client's reported statements.

"I will neither confirm nor deny them," Plotkin said.

Novel is free in Columbus on \$10,000 bond. He was arrested April 1 in suburban Gahanna, Ohio, on Garrison's warrant charging he helped plan the munitions burglary in 1961.

He is accused both of conspiracy and burglary along with 44-year-old Sergio Arcacha Smith of Dallas, once the leader of a militant anti-Castro organization in New Orleans. Garrison charges they conspired with another key JFK probe figure, David W. Ferrie, to stage the munitions theft.

FERRIE WAS A STRANGE, HAIRLESS former airline pilot who died of what the Orleans Parish coroner called "natural causes" five days after Garrison's investigation was made public. The New Orleans DA said Ferrie was "one of his story's most important men."

The charges against Novel and Arcacha are spinoffs from Garrison's main investigation. The prosecutor has called Novel "a very important wit-

ness" and has filed a material witness warrant against him.

Novel, who has to be one of history's most loquacious fugitives, has carried on a running long-distance feud with the man who wants him to do his talking before a grand jury. He repeatedly called Garrison's investigation a "fraud" and a "fiction."

He has held a number of press conferences and submitted himself to a series of lie detector, truth serum and psychological tests to prove he is telling the truth. A psychologist at Columbus says mental tests indicate he is.

TO POLYGRAPH OPERATORS AND friends and associates, Novel has said the munitions burglary was no burglary at all — but a war materials pickup made at the direction of his contact.

(Turn to Page 7, Column 1)

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STATINTL

CIA is No More Anti-Red Than Bobby Kennedy, Katzenbach or Clark

NEW YORK--There is increasing evidence at high level that the Central Intelligence Agency is no more dedicated to the destruction of Communism than was Attorney General Robert Kennedy and his two successors.

No doubt some of the minor messengers and agents of the CIA think of themselves as "foes of communism" but the real decisions at the top level are made by the same international families which for years have financed this thing called "communism."

Does the CIA murder the enemies of the big families? Writers like George Schuyler say that CIA killed Madam Nhu's husband. A Cuban is being held at Creedmore State Hospital for the Insane in New York--A Cuban who claims that the CIA assassinated avowed "anti-communism" Rafael Trujillo, premier of the Dominican Republic, and Ngo Dinh Diem, premier of South Vietnam. The Cuban, Pascual Gongora, also claims that the CIA had planned to kill Fidel Castro.

(There were rumors at the time of John Kennedy's assassination that Castro was scheduled for rub-out by the CIA in order to install a premier more acceptable to Moscow. The Councilor could find no basis for such reports at the time because Castro appeared to be following orders from Herbert Lehman, the New Yorker

who also helped finance Moscow.)

CIA money is being used to crush Southern whites. The infamous Southern Regional Council allegedly received \$60,000 of stolen taxpayers' money in 1963. The pay-off was channeled through the so-called New World Foundation.

The Aaron E. Norman Fund was used to transmit \$6,000 of CIA money to the Southern Regional Council in 1962 and the Norman Fund also paid \$2,000 that year to a race-mix outfit which calls itself the Georgia Council on Human Relations. The Norman Fund also pays good tax-free dollars to such revolutionary anti-white groups as CORE, the Lawyers' Defense Committee and the League for Industrial Democracy.

The National Student Association, which offered its own form of Socialism as a substitute for the "Soviet" (New York) brand, received CIA funds at the same time it was engaged in anti-South civil rights agitation.

Two Southerners are in a position to check into the race-mix and assassination activities of the Central Intelligence Agency. They are Senator Dick Russell of Georgia, whose once sterling reputation in the Deep South has been somewhat muddled by his part in the Warren Committee whitewash, and Rep. Mendel Rivers of South Carolina. Rivers is still considered a champion by Southern patriots.

Both Russell and Rivers are on the CIA watchdog committee. The Councilor does not seek to reflect on the integrity of either man, except to point out Russell's failures on the Warren Commission. It is possible that Nicholas Katzenbach and the Lehman gang are doing things that Russell and Rivers don't know about.

Assassination Report Due

The Councilor staff has been working for six weeks on a special 48-page report on the assassination of John F. Kennedy.

Nearing completion, new material is added or updated each day. Most of the facts to be revealed have never been printed before--or have been printed for limited audiences and withheld from national distribution.

The report will provide much information about the Central Intelligence Agency and such leftists in the Agency who hold policy-making jobs such as Nicholas Katzenbach. (Many CIA agents are loyal Americans and have no idea where their orders are coming from.)

The report will provide many clues which almost spell out the name of the New York leftist who apparently ordered the death of Mr. Kennedy. The man in question was a major backer of Castro and helped funnel U.S. tax funds to the Soviet Union and other Red governments which had to have subsidies in order to survive.

(If you are skeptical about such an explanation, you will not be after seeing the Report.)

The Councilor was the first American newspaper to state that the plot to kill Kennedy was based in New Orleans, not Dallas as others claimed. We told our readers about Ferrie in our issue of March 15, 1964--Only 16 weeks after the assassination!

Thousands of advance orders at \$2 each have been received. Orders will be filled on basis of earliest postmark, with mailing to begin as soon as printed.

(Persons who wish to order a copy should send \$2 to the Councilor, 1827 Texas Ave., Shreveport, La., and request Councilor Assassination Report.)

The Councilor
20 April 1967

STATINTL

Washington Merry-Go-Round

STATINTL

By Drew Pearson

WASHINGTON — The Senate Ethics Committee, in its probe into the tangled finances of Sen. Tom Dodd, D-Conn., shouldn't stop with the campaign contributions he stuffed into his own pocket.

Even more important is the story of how Dodd has used his Senate influence to make a fast buck. We have already cited examples of how he intervened with the government to seek favors for people who slipped him cash, furnished him with automobiles and flew him around in private planes.

The key to his private deals is gray, grizzled Ed Sullivan, a senate employee who seems to be in charge of the senator's fund raising, both personal and political. Sullivan sends

the senator cryptic reports, scrawled in a shaky hand on lined yellow paper.

Scarcely a month after Dodd had taken the oath as senator, he received his first propositions from Sullivan.

"Frank is interested in an S.B.L. (small business loan)," wrote Sullivan on Feb. 4, 1959. "He has not applied and intended to talk with us before making a move. He plans to give me a preview of the situation Monday, Feb. 9. According to the papers, you will be here Feb. 10. Maybe on the plane you could think this over:

"1. Fee for procurement work.

"2. Getting a share of stock, plus an arrangement that would bring a steady income. This is a good business and a lot can be done for him. He knows the business, appreciates the value of spending money in the right places and has never had enough capital to handle his growth.

"These, of course, are my ideas. I will only try to promote them after you tell me to. . . .

"Harold wanted help in getting a name scotch. They also are looking for a warehouse in Hartford. They have no attorney in this area. On this deal, I have these thoughts:

Money Can Be Made
"Help get a scotch. Take a fee or become their local attorney (not you I know) on a retainer basis. Or rent them a warehouse. Or take a share of the operation in this branch with a steady income.

"Again these are my ideas. I hope you can agree and let me know when you are in. Money can and will be made."

In another letter, dated March 14, 1960, Sullivan wrote about another opportunity for the senator: "This morning I spent an hour with Jack. We had a real good talk. I know there is nothing Jack wouldn't do for you, and also I know that he can steer things your way that would easily solve all your problems.

"I am to see him again Thursday. We agreed that,

when you are around, we will get together, and Jack promises he will come up with something. . . .

"I am sure, Tom, this is the right move. Your Washington income must be added to, and you must agree on a plan that will do this.

Sullivan's letters indicate that his chief Senate duty was hustling money for Dodd. For this he was paid a full-time salary by the taxpayers.

Castro Counterplot

The publicity over New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison's investigation of a "Kennedy assassination plot" has focused attention in Washington on a reported CIA plan in 1963 to assassinate Cuba's Fidel Castro, which, according to some sources, may have resulted in a counterplot by Castro to assassinate President Kennedy.

Sen. Russell Long, D-La., has told us that Lee Harvey Oswald, named as the Keenedy assassin, trained with Castro revolutionaries in Minsk during his Soviet stay. This information, which Long swore is reliable, was never revealed by the Warren Commission.

Our sources agree that a plot against Castro definitely was taken up inside the CIA at the time Sen. Robert Kennedy, D-N.Y., was riding herd on the agency for his brother. The report is that Castro got wind of the plot and threatened to find someone to assassinate President Kennedy.

Shortly after the tragedy, the FBI submitted a memo to President Johnson reporting that Cuban leaders had wanted to kill Kennedy. The information was not sufficiently specific, however, to be accepted as certain.

3 March 1967

Washington Merry-Go-Round

By Drew Pearson

STATINTL

WASHINGTON — President Johnson is sitting on a political H-bomb — an unconfirmed report that Sen. Robert Kennedy, D-N.Y., may have approved an assassination plot which then possibly backfired against his late brother.

Top officials, queried by this column, agreed that a plot to assassinate Cuban dictator Fidel Castro was considered at the highest levels of the Central Intelligence Agency at the time Bobby was riding herd on the agency. The officials disagreed, however, over whether the plan was approved and implemented.

One version claims that underworld figures actually were recruited to carry out the plot. Another rumor has it that three hired assassins were caught in Havana where a lone survivor is still supposed to be languishing in prison. These stories have been investigated and discounted by the FBI.

Yet the rumor persists, whispered by people in a position to know, that Castro did become aware of an American plot upon his life and decided to retaliate against President Kennedy.

This report may have started New Orleans's flamboyant District Attorney Jim Garrison on his investigation of the Kennedy assassination, but insiders believe he is following the wrong trails.

This much can be verified:

1. President Kennedy was so disillusioned with the CIA after the Bay of Pigs fiasco that he swore to friends he would like "to splinter the CIA in a thousand pieces and scatter it to the winds." He ordered a thorough investigation by a group headed by Gen. Maxwell Taylor. But the President's real watchdog was his brother Bobby, who ended up calling the shots at the CIA.

2. During this period, the CIA hatched a plot to knock off Castro. It would have been impossible for this to reach the high levels it did, say insiders, without being taken up with the younger Kennedy. Indeed, one source insists that Bobby, eager to avenge the Bay of Pigs fiasco, played a key role in the planning. Whether the assassination plot was ever actually put into effect is disputed.

Castro Reacts

3. Some insiders are convinced Castro learned enough at least to believe the CIA was seeking to kill him. With characteristic fury, he is reported to have cooked up a counterplot against President Kennedy.

4. Shortly after Kennedy was gunned down, the FBI handed President Johnson a memo reporting that Cuban leaders had hoped for Kennedy's death. The President showed it to Kennedy's top aide, Ted Sorensen, who thought the details were so ambiguous that he called the memo "meaningless."

5. It is also known, of course, that Lee Oswald, the assassin, was active in the pro-Castro movement and traveled to Mexico seeking a Cuban visa a few weeks before the dreadful day in Dallas.

Some sources consider Robert Kennedy's behavior after the assassination to be significant. He seemed to be tormented, they say, by more than the natural grief over the murder of his brother.

Author William Manchester, who got his information chiefly from Kennedy-controlled sources, portrays Bobby as a character of granite during those tragic days. But others had a different impression.

McGeorge Bundy, then a top White House aide, told a colleague that he was "worried about Bobby," that "Bobby was reluctant to face the new reality," that he had "virtually to drag Bobby" into President Johnson's first Cabinet meeting.

For weeks after the tragedy, this column was told, Bobby was morose and refused to see people. Could he have been plagued by the terrible thought that he had helped put into motion forces that indirectly may have brought about his brother's martyrdom? Some insiders think so.

Blow for Blow

Note: Those who may be shocked that the CIA would consider stooping to a political assassination should be reminded of the ugly nature of what Secretary of State Dean Rusk has called "the back-alley struggle."

He has described it as "a tough struggle going on in the back alleys all over the world ... a never-ending war ... no quarter asked and

none given ... It's unpleasant, and no one likes it, but that is not a field which can be left entirely to the other side."

The blunt truth is that the subterranean world of espionage is harsh almost beyond belief. There have been times that the CIA has been forced to resort to the most extreme measures to protect the national security.

Some of the CIA's best operatives also have suddenly and mysteriously disappeared. No word will be heard of them for months, then a few grim details will leak out.

"We will learn that these people have been subjected to the most skillful, most fiendish tortures that man can possibly devise and that they have been reduced to animals or vegetables," Clark Clifford, head of the President's Foreign Intelligence Committee, told this column.

Continued